

Behind the Polish Polemics — A Delicate Struggle for Power

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Behind the latest barrage of angry polemics and talk of confrontation between the Polish state and Solidarity, the independent trade union, a subtle struggle for decisive levers of power is being played out.

Having concluded last month an extraordinary congress that adopted novel democratic voting procedures, the leaders of Poland's Communist Party clearly feel that they possess a new mantle of legitimacy that should permit them to govern with firmness, and with the respect and understanding of the nation.

But this redoubled determination, expressed more vigorously in words than in action, has collided with a fresh phase of militancy in Solidarity, which will itself celebrate its first national congress in September. If the Communist Party displays a certain post-electoral self-satisfaction, Solidarity is in a state of pre-revolutionary ferment.

Temporary Retreat
On Wednesday, in an important tactical move, Solidarity's national commission appealed to its restless local chapters to call off strikes and marches over food shortages, which some Poles feared were leading toward a violent showdown with the state, pressed from the wings by the Soviet Union to discipline the union movement.

But, at the same time, Solidarity's Gdansk-based leaders left no doubt that they considered

this merely a retreat on one minor front, and that they intended to wrest concessions from the state on the fundamental issues of control of the media, management of the economy and the democratization of parliament and municipal councils.

The union's strategists and theoreticians start from the assumption that the Polish state and the Communist Party are in disarray. At an astonishingly frank leadership discussion in Gdansk at the end of July, which

has just been published, Jacek Kuron, an adviser to the movement, pithily summed up this prevailing view.

"The economic and political apparatus is falling apart, but there is no Solidarity [political] organization, so there is a vacuum in society," he said. "This is a revolution in which the old order has been overturned, but no new attempt has been made to create a new one. We have to know whether we want to reach for power as the trade union, as a party or whether we want to make some sort of new arrangement."

Interestingly, Mr. Kuron — the embodiment of counter-revolution as far as the Soviet Union's propaganda machine is concerned — emerges as something of a moderate, urging Solidarity to resist the temptation to organize a political party of its own or to demand free elections to the Sejm (parliament).

"Solidarity cannot organize a new system; it has to be organized by the whole society," he insisted. "It's necessary to build a new organization which would govern, but it shouldn't be a party but instead the self-management movement, which should run the economy, an enterprise, a region."

It is perhaps not surprising that, reading the movement's bold plans for the future, Poland's beleaguered Communist authorities have accused Solidarity of overstepping its mandate as a trade union. The point man in this attack has been Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a party liberal and once the leading advocate of forging a "partnership" between the Communist authorities and the union.

In talks that collapsed in mid-July, Mr. Rakowski persistently accused Solidarity of undermining the state. "Food is political control," he retorted hotly when Solidarity demanded a supervisory role over Poland's chronic distribution system. "Who controls food has political power." He charged the union with trying to create "two countries — a nominal country and a real country based on Solidarity."

Lech Walesa and other national Solidarity leaders never regarded the grass-roots protests over food shortages as leading to any specific political goals. Now they appear determined to focus on the central question of workers' management in industry. If Solidarity can achieve the goal (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Jacek Kuron



Mieczyslaw Rakowski

Kania and Jaruzelski To Visit Russia Soon

WARSAW — Polish Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski will visit the Soviet Union soon and are expected to hold talks there with President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The Soviet Union, meanwhile, said it would stage nine days of land and sea maneuvers close to Poland at the beginning of September.

Polish radio said the Polish leaders would pay "a brief working visit" to the Soviet Union but gave no details. They were expected, however, to meet with Mr. Brezhnev in his Crimean retreat. Mr. Kania will be the last of the Warsaw Pact leaders to visit Mr. Brezhnev in what has become an annual round of informal bilateral talks.

General Jaruzelski's presence was seen as a departure from normal consultations. Diplomats said Mr. Brezhnev would want to see the Polish premier because his government has been closely involved in talks with the independent union Solidarity.

Continuing Maneuvers
The brief official Soviet announcement of the maneuvers said that they would be held from Sept. 4 through 12 and would be aimed at testing the coordination between the various armed forces. No other details were given.

Western military experts have said the Soviet Union is currently assembling one of the biggest flotillas of warships in the Baltic

Sea since World War II. Diplomats in Warsaw said the buildup was probably linked to the maneuvers.

The Warsaw Pact has carried out a series of military exercises during the last few months, and mock operations involving East German and Polish units are now being conducted in southern East Germany. Tass said the exercises next month would involve only Soviet units.

Western experts have said that the unusually high level of military activity appeared to be aimed at keeping up pressure on both the government and the free trade unions in Poland by reminding them of the possibility of Soviet intervention. Diplomats in Poland said that the September maneuvers could be a continuation of that pattern.

Also Thursday, Poland's Communist Party welcomed an appeal by the independent unions for a two-month moratorium on strikes and demonstrations over food shortages and a union call for miners and industrial workers to work for free for eight Saturdays in an effort to boost production. The party paper Trybuna Ludu said the call by the Solidarity leadership represented "a partial return to realistic thinking."

The party's response came as Solidarity prepared to celebrate Friday's first anniversary of a shipyard strike in Gdansk and the founding of the strike committee that went on to become Eastern Europe's first independent union.

Global Group Fails to Back U.S. Air Strike

AMSTERDAM — The International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations decided Thursday against calling for worldwide action to support striking U.S. controllers.

The federation's president, Harry Henschler, said that, in return for the international gesture, President Reagan should reopen negotiations with the U.S. Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO). Mr. Henschler called on other air controllers who are staging or planning job actions to call them off.

After three days of near havoc, transatlantic air service returned to almost normal Thursday. At airports across Europe, officials reported full service available and relatively modest delays resulting from the continuing U.S. strike.

Mr. Henschler said after the federation's executive board ended a two-day meeting that the board would recommend postponing any international steps in support of the U.S. controllers at least until Aug. 22.

On that date, delegates of the 61 member organizations of the international federation will meet in Amsterdam "if required," according to a telegram from the four members of the federation's executive board sent to Mr. Reagan.

"Your personal goodwill will help to bring the matter to a speedy, amicable solution and the federation urges that negotiations between both parties reopen immediately," the telegram said. "The matter can be solved within 48 hours given the goodwill required by both sides."

Negative Reaction
In Washington, an aide to Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis Jr. said that, despite the federation's action, the administration would not resume talks with PATCO.

"The president has remained resolute about his position and has not changed his position," spokeswoman Linda Gosden said.

At London, Paris, Brussels, Rome, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and elsewhere, the throngs of people who had camped in airport terminals for three days had thinned out, and at least the appearance of normal operations prevailed. However, spokesmen for airlines cautioned that delays would continue as a result of the U.S. strike.

"We have had no cancellations,"

said a spokesman at London's Heathrow Airport, the largest in Europe. "There is certainly not the chaos we had a couple of days ago. There are a few people who spent the night waiting but nothing like vast numbers."

"Today we were lucky in that delays only averaged about 30 minutes," a spokesman for British Airways said Thursday. He said the airline, the largest international carrier, operated all 11 of its scheduled flights to the United States and all three flights to Canada.

A spokesman for Pan American World Airways said that all nine Pan Am flights from London to the United States had operated, with delays ranging up to almost three hours.

Empty Seats
Pan Am and other lines reported some planes departing with empty seats. It appeared that some travelers were deferring trips that did not need to be made. In addition, the airlines surmised that a number of passengers were making multiple reservations to protect against possible cancellations.

The flight zone "has opened up again and it is our feeling that we will be getting things back to normal," said Gerald Fitzgerald, operations manager at New York's Kennedy Airport, the largest U.S. handler of international flights.

Robert E. Poli, president of PATCO, called the action by the international controllers' federation "an effort of good faith" and said he still hoped that contract negotiations could resume.

Mr. Poli said that U.S. controllers have not lost their resolve, and he indicated that there could be a lengthy stalemate between the union and the government.

In New York on Wednesday, Mr. Poli said he had never discussed the walkout with foreign air controllers. When asked in a court appearance if he had ever discussed "job actions" with air controllers in other countries, he denied that he or any PATCO official — to his knowledge — had done so, or that the union had any plans for such discussions.

Mr. Henschler said that Portuguese controllers had agreed to call off their announced boycott of flights to and from the United States, which was to have started at midnight Sunday. Portuguese controllers in the Azores oversee

In Break With U.S. Policy, Brzezinski Advocates Talks With PLO

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser to former President Jimmy Carter, said that the time had come for the United States to end its self-imposed boycott and "talk to the Palestine Liberation Organization."

At a breakfast with reporters Wednesday, Mr. Brzezinski said he was not advocating formal negotiations or recognition of the PLO as a government. But he said that the United States should undertake "some form of dialogue with the PLO which encourages it to be more moderate and which leads to the engagement of the PLO in solving the West Bank and Gaza Strip issues."

The only other senior member of the Carter administration who has advocated a break with the policy of not dealing with the PLO was Andrew Young, who was the chief U.S. representative to the United Nations. He resigned in August, 1979, after it was learned that he had met privately with the

PLO representative to the United Nations to discuss a possible Security Council resolution.

U.S. policy toward the PLO is that the United States will not deal with it until it recognizes Israel's right to exist and UN Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973, which are the accepted bases for a negotiated Middle East settlement.

Appeal by Sadat
That policy was first stated in September, 1975, in a U.S.-Israeli document that accompanied the second Sinai disengagement agreement between Israel and Egypt. The Ford, Carter and Reagan administrations have all interpreted the document to mean that there should be no U.S. discussions with the PLO on issues related to Middle East peace questions until the PLO fulfilled the conditions.

Israel has refused to recognize the PLO and there is no indication that it would deal with the PLO even if it met the U.S. conditions.

However, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt made a strong appeal while in the United States last week

for the Reagan administration to change the policy and open contacts with the PLO as part of an effort to encourage Israel and the PLO to recognize each other and negotiate their differences.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., however, repeated the standard conditions for dealing with the PLO and said this was "understood" by Mr. Sadat.

Many nongovernmental specialists on the Middle East are known to be sympathetic with the contention, as expressed by Mr. Brzezinski, that by dealing with the PLO the United States could moderate its policies and improve the chances for a lasting settlement.

State Department officials have also warned that the animosity of Israel to the PLO could run the risk of an Israeli withdrawal from negotiations. Israel regards the PLO as a terrorist group.

Mr. Brzezinski said it was time to stop what he called "furtive" indirect U.S. contacts with the PLO and to open direct talks.

During his time in office, Mr. Brzezinski was occasionally criticized by Israelis and some U.S. sup-

porters for his positions on various issues, but there is no record of his ever advocating direct contacts with the PLO. In fact, his best known remark about the group was made in an interview with Paris Match magazine following Mr. Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in 1977.

He was quoted as saying that the refusal of the PLO to moderate its position meant "Bye, Bye PLO" — that it no longer was crucial to Middle East diplomacy.

French Example

In justifying his position, Mr. Brzezinski said Wednesday that the United States "should not make the same mistake" that he said France had made in the 1950s when it refused to talk with the National Liberation Front of Algeria during the Algerian war of independence.

When asked Wednesday why he did not advocate talking to the PLO while "in power," he replied that the question answered itself. He seemed to suggest (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



WAITING IN MOSCOW — The parents of 13-year-old Walter Polovchak, who was waging a legal battle in the United States for the return of their son, returned to Moscow Thursday accompanied by another child, 6-year-old Michael. Despite the fact that Walter was granted asylum last year and is in the United States with foster parents, the government has agreed to return him to his Ukrainian parents if they win a custody case on appeal.

INSIDE

Sirhan's Parole

Citing a reported threat by Sirhan Sirhan to kill Sen. Edward Kennedy, the Los Angeles County district attorney asks the California Board of Prison Terms to cancel the scheduled parole of Robert Kennedy's assassin. Page 3.

U.S. Lawyers Shift

The American Bar Association changes its rules to permit accreditation of a law school that requires its students and faculty to pledge adherence to the school's religious precepts. Page 5.

TOMORROW

Hail Hemingway

Spanish novelist Gabriel Garcia Marquez ran into Ernest Hemingway only once, but he never forgot it — or how moved he was by the American writer's craft and style. A personal tribute from Garcia Marquez, in Weekend, in Saturday's Trib.

U.S. Energy Stance Focuses on Industry

NAIROBI — The United States said Thursday that it will rely on private enterprise to develop and market new sources of energy.

The U.S. position, delivered at the first UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy here, drew criticism from Democratic congressmen on the U.S. delegation and energy lobbyists attending the conference.

The position was delivered by Stanton D. Anderson, an international lawyer and counselor to President Reagan during the presidential campaign. Mr. Anderson told the representatives of 140 countries: "We must guard against the replacement of crippling dependence on imported hydrocarbons with an equally debilitating collection of subsidized and uneconomic new and renewable energy projects."

"We believe that the solution lies in the long-term reliance on open energy markets in which ingenuity and enterprise can flourish," he said. "In the U.S. energy transition, private industry will play the major role."

Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, a

New York Democrat and congressional adviser to the U.S. delegation, expressed the disagreement in a speech Thursday to a nongovernmental forum of the conference.

"The marketplace cannot be relied on entirely to make the right decisions to meet immediate global needs for the transition to a new energy future, or to provide adequate incentive to invest in research to develop these technologies," he said.

"The role of government is to fill the gaps the marketplace ignores, providing a stability which will ensure global opportunity for marketplace activity rather than poverty and revolution," he added.

The U.S. delegation declared that it was "especially conscious of the energy needs of the developing countries and announced a doubling of bilateral energy aid to more than \$70 million in the next fiscal year."

But this fell far short of the pledge by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada to provide the equivalent of more than \$1 billion in bilateral aid during the next five years for energy development.

Congressmen Say U.S. Must Stem Flow of Indochinese Refugees

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — A U.S. congressional delegation from the House Judiciary Committee, ending a five-day visit here, said Thursday that the United States must do more to stem the flow of Indochinese refugees, many of whom are "economic migrants" rather than victims of persecution.

In a news conference, some of the congressmen said they would recommend changes in U.S. refugee laws. They predicted closer congressional scrutiny of administration proposals on refugees during consultations due to begin soon.

The visit, during which the nine congressmen viewed refugee camps in Thailand and conferred with Thai officials, appeared likely to renew a debate in the United States over the definition of a refugee.

It also raised concern among refugee officials in Bangkok that anticipation of a stricter U.S. policy could cause harsher treatment of arriving refugees in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. A Thai official noted that some countries have responded to a buildup of Vietnamese refu-

gees in the past by pushing the boats of new arrivals back out to sea.

Thai government officials already have perceived a changing mood in the United States that they fear will lead to restrictions on U.S. resettlement, adding Thailand with an increasing number of refugees.

In the past few months, therefore, Thailand has begun to take a tougher line to discourage Indochinese from leaving their homelands. Some refugee camps have been closed to new arrivals, and more than 400 Vietnamese who fled their country overland have been refused permission to leave the volatile Thai-Cambodian border area for safer camps.

Refugee Quotas

In addition, Thai officials have warned that after Aug. 15, arriving Vietnamese boat people would be ineligible for resettlement abroad and would be put in detention camps until they were ready to return home.

The visiting congressmen could offer no alternative to resettlement for Vietnamese who flee their country, but they stressed that a way must be found to discourage them from leaving in the first place,

through what one delegate called "humane deterrence."

The chairman of the delegation, Rep. George E. Danielson, Democrat of California, said existing U.S. law "defines a refugee in an inadequate manner, and we have to straighten this out." He said his constituents were "concerned, even alarmed" about the influx of refugees and that something must be done to "cut off the flow."

Rep. Danielson, chairman of a subcommittee on administrative law and governmental relations, predicted that "the refugee law will be worked over" and that the government's program "will be reviewed." He added that he would recommend the removal of refugee quotas entirely because they "constitute a pull factor, a magnet for refugees."

The quota for Indochinese refugees currently provides for admission of 168,000 during fiscal 1981, which ends in September.

Rep. Romano L. Mazzoli, a Kentucky Democrat who is chairman of the key subcommittee on immigration, refugees and international law, said congressmen would no longer simply accept the administration's figures on the number of refugees to be admitted. He said consultations with the adminis-

tration on the matter would be much more detailed this year.

Rep. Mazzoli declined to predict how much refugee admissions might be cut, but said that any reductions could be gradual. He acknowledged that such measures might lead to "fundamental changes" in the policies of Southeast Asian countries.

Reflecting the tougher mood, Rep. Sam B. Hall, Democrat of Texas, said that during the delegation's fact-finding tour of refugee camps, "we found evidence of people who do not fit the refugee definition."

Rep. Hall added: "There must be a day of reckoning. The United States can't serve as a depository for every person in the world who wishes to leave his country. Word must be sent back that the United States is getting ready to draw the line."

He said he thought the Voice of America may "have contributed to the problem" by describing the United States as "a land of milk and honey" and thereby attracting refugees.

The presence of the U.S. 7th Fleet in Pacific waters, where it often picks up Vietnamese boat people, was also mentioned in this regard.

U.S. Links Managua Aid to Policy Change

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — In the first high-level talks between the Reagan administration and Nicaragua's revolutionary government, the United States said that any improvement in relations and resumption of economic aid depends upon a change of Nicaragua's policies in Central America.



Thomas O. Enders

Thomas O. Enders, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was reported to have told Nicaragua's ruling junta and Sandinista commanders that the main obstacles to an improvement in relations were signs of continuing arms shipments to Salvadoran guerrillas and Nicaragua's own arms buildup, which he said was alarming other Central American nations.

In response, Nicaraguan officials were said to have denied that they were supplying weapons to the Salvadoran left and justified their acquisition of new armaments, including two Russian Soviet-made T-55 tanks, by pointing to increased U.S. arms sales to the army-backed regimes in nearby El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

But despite continuing disagreement on these issues, which have brought a sharp deterioration in relations under the Reagan administration, officials here said that the talks had been open and frank

and that they hoped the dialogue would be maintained.

According to reports, Nicaragua specifically hoped that Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the three-man junta and one of nine top Sandinista commanders, would be invited for talks in Washington, although Mr. Enders reportedly said that such an idea was "prematuring."

"We have made it a priority to make every effort to reach an understanding, a modus vivendi, with the United States," Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said Wednesday. "We don't expect the Reagan administration to like our revolution, but at least to accept it as an irreversible reality and to respect it. We want a new relationship of dignity and respect and not one of docility and servility."

During his 30-hour visit here, which ended Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Enders made no public statement, but met privately not only with Nicaraguan officials but also with critics of the regime in the Roman Catholic Church, the press, the private sector and opposition parties. They included Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo of Managua, Alfonso Robelo Caljas, a Social Democratic businessman who resigned from the junta last year and is now the leading opponent of the Sandinistas.

Since then, while recognizing publicly that the arms flow to El Salvador from Nicaragua has been reduced to a trickle, U.S. officials have expressed growing concern at the expansion of the Sandinista army. Nicaragua is also said to have received a large number of automatic weapons, surface-to-air missiles and tanks from Soviet-bloc nations.

In turn, Nicaraguan officials have pointed to U.S. tolerance of training camps for rightist Nicaraguan exiles in Florida as evidence that the Reagan administration is seeking to destabilize the 12-month-old revolution. In recent months, there have also been regular attacks on Sandinista outposts by Nicaraguan exiles operating freely from Honduran territory with the apparent collusion of rightist sectors of the Honduran Army.

Colombia Organizes Anti-Cuban Campaign

By Warren Hoge

New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Alarmed by the discovery that Cuba has been training guerrillas to fight here, Colombia is rapidly shifting its policies to help combat Havana's initiatives in the hemisphere.



Julio Cesar Turbay

"Central America and the Caribbean are now our No. 1 priority," President Julio Cesar Turbay said in an interview.

"When we found that Cuba, a country with which we had diplomatic relations, was using those relations to prepare a group of guerrillas to come and fight against the government, it was a kind of Pearl Harbor for us," Mr. Turbay said.

"It was like sending ministers to Washington at the same time you are about to bomb ships in Hawaii. He said the Cuban ambassador had tried to offer an explanation. 'He told me that Cuba was obligated to give its moral support to all leftist guerrilla movements. I didn't take it as an excuse. I considered it a confession.'"

Colombia expelled all Cuban diplomats and recalled its own representatives from Havana, ending six years of relations. Two weeks ago Colombia gathered in Bogota all its ambassadors from Central America and the Caribbean and formulated a 10-part program of commercial and technical assistance and cultural exchanges in the area.

The Colombians say they will focus on technical assistance, vocational training and grant it immediately to workers, agricultural technicians, scholarships for study here and trade agreements.

Colombia has already extended \$10 million in bank loans and export credits to the new anti-Castro government in Jamaica and signed an agreement with Chile "to combat Cuban expansionism." Chile is a military dictatorship and Andean Pact dropout that this democratic country once refused to have much to do with.

Carlos Lemos Simmonds, the foreign minister, has embarked on a tour of six Caribbean nations to alert them to Colombia's new initiative.

It is used to be that when one talked of interventionism in Latin America, it brought to mind the image of Marines landing on our beaches," Mr. Lemos said last week. "But the interventionism of today is of another style. It's a more cunning form. It pits men against their own compatriots. It gives them arms and training and sends them back to their countries to topple democratically constituted governments."

Washington's Policy

Mr. Turbay emphasized that the shift in attitude did not result from any pressure or promises from Washington, but it fits in well with the Reagan administration's efforts to enlist nations in this region to focus on Fidel Castro as the principal destabilizing factor. Ecuador and Costa Rica have also recently severed relations with Cuba.

Cuba's participation in Colombia's technical assistance program came to light in March, when simultaneous rebel assaults in two rural areas were beaten back by the army. Several captured guerrillas told how they had been trained for three months in Havana and infiltrated into Colombia through Panama.

Among the 150 insurgents killed or captured were members of the M-19 guerrilla unit that in early 1980 held a group of ambassadors and other hostages for two months in the Dominican Republic.

asked one party analyst, a liberal reformist. "I think we are watching a permanent, dangerous radicalization of Solidarity. And this is pushing moderates in the party closer to the hard-liners."

Solidarity's tactical climb-down Wednesday over the food supply protests has momentarily eased its latest confrontation with the state, and veterans of Poland's roller-coaster crises of the last year believe that both sides are condemned, in the short run, to come to some face-saving verbal agreement that will paper over differences.

The Roman Catholic Church may play an intermediary role.

Not Worth It

But, for all the angry rhetoric of the official propaganda machine, neither the Communist Party leadership nor the government of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski shows any inclination to use force against Solidarity in this region.

But the coexistence of two rival power centers in Poland is unstable, and new battles are almost certain to emerge. Solidarity seems determined to attain powers commensurate with its mass base in the country, while the Communist Party wants to show signs of clinging firmly to those they still retain.

That erosion was forcibly brought to the attention of Mr. Schneider when he met in Lahore with a group of influential Pakistanis. At that meeting, the delay in the delivery of the F-16s to Pakistan was sharply assailed, according to sources who were there.

More criticism surfaced during a forum in Karachi last week on the Pakistani-U.S. arms deal. In the first public reference in this country to the delay, a censored report by Associated Press of Pakistan carried on Page 1 of the government-controlled Pakistan Times said: "Virtually all the speakers expressed great concern about the time lag in the delivery of the U.S. weapons."

"If America really felt that Pakistan faced an immediate threat to its security," the report continued, the speakers "wondered why the actual delivery of these urgently needed weapons would take years and years, especially since the quantities involved are not large."

Word of the delay came in a Pentagon leak after a Pakistani military delegation visited Washington last month to firm up the list of Islamabad's firm needs.

Even before that leak, however, there was widespread and open questioning of the wisdom of forging closer ties with the United States, which in the

1950s and early 1960s considered Pakistan one of its firmest allies and had supplied the bulk of the weapons for its armed forces.

Widespread Belief

Another unusual forum on the subject in Lahore last month with Mr. Shahi making the major presentation — the first open discussion held between the public and a high policy-making official in this country's 34-year history — bore the stacked title: "Whether the renewal of the Pakistani connection to the United States is conducive to the national interest."

According to press accounts, questions were raised as to whether Pakistan had made a secret agreement to curb its nuclear program, which the Carter administration had insisted was aimed at clandestinely creating atomic weapons.

Underlining much of this questioning was the widely held belief among Pakistanis that the United States had let it down in two of its wars with neighboring India.

Meanwhile, the most visible sign here of anti-Americanism, being rebuilt, U.S. Embassy, is attacked by a mob in November, 1979. More than 100 embassy employees, at least half of them Americans, barely escaped with their lives.

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HONEYMOON CRUISE — Prince Charles waved from the deck of the Britannia Thursday as the royal yacht left the Suez Canal for the Red Sea. Buckingham Palace announced that the newlyweds will fly to Scotland Saturday for several weeks at Balmoral Castle, a royal residence. The Prince of Wales and his new bride will make an official visit to Wales Oct. 27-29, the palace also announced.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

6 Sentenced for Abscam Scandal Convictions

NEW YORK — Former Rep. Michael O. Myers, a Pennsylvania Democrat, was sentenced to three concurrent three-year prison terms Thursday for his convictions of conspiracy, bribery and interstate travel for racketeering in the Abscam political corruption scandal. He also was fined \$20,000.

Former Democratic Reps. John M. Murphy of New York and Raymond F. Lederer of Pennsylvania also were sentenced for their roles in the scandal to three-year prison terms and fined \$20,000. A former member Democratic congressman, Frank Thompson Jr. of New Jersey, was given the maximum 15-year term, a technicality to enable the judge to order a medical study to determine if his cardiovascular system can withstand life in prison.

Angelo Errichetti, a New Jersey state senator and former mayor of Camden, N.J., drew the stiffest sentence, a six-year term for his bribery conviction and an overall \$40,000 fine. Philadelphia Congressman Louis Johnson was given concurrent three-year terms and fined \$20,000. U.S. District Judge George C. Pratt stayed the sentences pending appeal.

New Iranian Cabinet Is Named by Bahonar

BEIRUT — The third Iranian government since the fall of the Shah was formed Thursday, while arrests of more than 200 leftists were reported. The new arrests came in a crackdown that has put at least 100 persons before firing squads since late June.

The premier, Mohammed Javad Bahonar, named his Cabinet before the Majlis (parliament) and asked for a vote of confidence to his 21 ministers could take "effective strides toward God's satisfaction," the Pars news agency said.

The new Cabinet — which has eight holdovers from that of Mohammed Ali Rajai, the previous premier who was sworn in as president Aug. 4 — is dominated by the Islamic Republican Party. Bahonar in the Cabinet are the state minister for executive affairs, Behnam Zandi; Foreign Minister Mir Hossein Mousavi; Interior Minister Ayatollah Mohammed Reza Mahdavi Kani, the only cleric among the ministers; and Minister of Defense Col. Seyyed Musa Namjuy.

16 Berlin Wall Protesters Reported Arrested

BERLIN — The International Society for Human Rights said it is young East German protesters, calling for German unity on the 20th anniversary of the building of the Berlin Wall, were arrested by border guards Thursday at the wall.

The society, which sponsored a West Berlin rally against the wall, said one of the protesters was arrested Thursday morning, 11 Wednesday night and four on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, a 20-year-old East German bricklayer eluded border patrols and escaped to the West, crossing into the northernmost West German state of Schleswig-Holstein. He was reported safe Wednesday, becoming one of almost 40,000 East Germans to flee to the West since the wall was built.

Pope Expected to Leave Rome Hospital Today

ROME — Pope John Paul II has recovered from gunshot wounds he suffered in the May 13 attempt on his life and he is free to leave the hospital for convalescence whenever he chooses, his doctors said Thursday.

The pontiff is expected to return to his Vatican apartment Friday morning and stay for several days before going to his summer home in Castel Gandolfo south of Rome.

"His physical condition is very good and his spirits are high," said Dr. Luigi Candia, the hospital director. Dr. Candia said the pope probably will not make public appearances during six weeks of convalescence.

U.S. Defends Bomb In Geneva Debate

United Press International

GENEVA — The Soviet Union accused Washington on Thursday of "increasing the danger of war" by producing the neutron warhead.

In reply, the United States charged Moscow with having far more "barbaric" nuclear weapons in its arsenal.

The heated exchange took place at a meeting of the 40-nation Disarmament Conference.

U.S. negotiator Charles C. Flowerree said the neutron warhead is mainly an anti-tank weapon and is being produced because of a continuing Soviet military buildup.

"Most of the nuclear weapons in the Soviet arsenal are far more massive and indiscriminate than the enhanced radiation weapon [neutron warhead]," Mr. Flowerree told the conference.

Soviet chief delegate Viktor L. Issraelyan, initiating the exchange, said production of the weapon will "gravely complicate" disarmament efforts.

"Steps by the U.S. administration toward the production of neutron weapons are objectively exacerbating the threat of a new qualitative leap in the arms race, are increasing the danger of war and are gravely complicating work towards solving the disarmament problem," he said.

"The shadow of the neutron bomb is once again hanging over densely populated Europe," Mr. Issraelyan said.

In Washington, Richard N. Perle, the assistant defense secretary for international security affairs, said in a telephone interview Wednesday that the Pentagon is considering storing the neutron warhead permanently in the United States rather than trying to deploy it to Europe.

"The decision to deploy them here has led to thinking about whether U.S. basing might be more effective," Mr. Perle said.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has said there were no plans to deploy the warhead. But there was no indication whether he meant that would hold true for the near term only or for the distant future as well. Mr. Perle made it clear it could be a long-term practice.

He said the decision not to seek deployment of the low-blast, high-yield radiation weapon in Europe "was out of respect for European sensitivity," a result of the 1979 NATO decision to upgrade the U.S. nuclear arsenal in Europe by late 1983.

Mr. Perle said Pentagon officials were "looking at the idea of basing theater nuclear forces in the continental United States to make them less vulnerable to attack" by the Soviets.

Mr. Perle said the decision not to seek deployment of the low-blast, high-yield radiation weapon in Europe "was out of respect for European sensitivity," a result of the 1979 NATO decision to upgrade the U.S. nuclear arsenal in Europe by late 1983.

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Sri Lanka Sends Soldiers To Stop Communal Riots

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Troops moved out Thursday to stop sporadic communal violence in Sri Lanka, and a night curfew was imposed in parts of the country.

The six-hour curfew will be in force in Negomba on the west coast and the northern areas of Kelaniya and Ragama, a government statement said.

Troops were called out by President Junius Jayewardene Wednesday night, and were given powers to arrest, search and use force to restore public order. They took up positions in Colombo and several provincial towns.

The police said arson and looting had been reported in the capital's northern suburbs for the last two days.

Two persons were killed Wednesday in Sri Lanka's eastern province, and several shops were burned down in Negomba, which is near Colombo's international airport.

A government spokesman said that the disturbances were caused by "extremist elements" trying to incite the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamil communities against one another.

The Cabinet Wednesday gave Mrs. Jayewardene powers to declare a state of emergency. But a spokesman said the Cabinet has there was no immediate need for such an action.

A nationwide emergency was declared on June 4 after pre-riot violence in the northern district of Jaffna, where separatist forces have been active. The emergency was lifted five days later.

The separatist Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) has been campaigning for a separate state for Sri Lanka's 1.4 million Tamils. But Mr. Jayewardene today said that some persons other than the TULF who wanted to disturb the peace, government minister said.

The latest violence, begun with what police called "rumor-mongering" by militant Tamils in Jaffna, spread to Sinhalese-dominated areas in the south.

In an incident unconnected with the communal disturbances, former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike escaped unharmed as bombs were thrown at an opposition political meeting Wednesday night.

Police said 19 persons were injured in the incident in Gampaha north of Colombo. One of the bombs exploded below the platform on which Mrs. Bandaranaike, leader of the United Freedom Party, was sitting.

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South African Army Area Hit by Guerrilla Rockets

From Agency Dispatches

PRETORIA — Four 12mm rockets exploded in the Voortrekkerhoogte military area near here early Thursday, defense headquarters confirmed. The explosions slightly injured a black maintenance worker but caused little damage, a spokesman said.

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the outlawed African National Congress guerrilla organization claimed responsibility for the attack.

In Parliament, meanwhile, Police Minister Louis Le Grange said that police fatally shot two black guerrillas early Thursday in a gun battle at a farm near Bixiling East in eastern Cape Province. A police sergeant was said to be seriously injured.

The minister said the dead guerrillas were members of a group that carried out recent sabotage attacks in the Indian Ocean ports of Durban and East London.

New Phase for Rebels

The attack in Pretoria coincided with a statement published in The Herald of Salisbury by Oliver Tambo, exiled president of the African National Congress, that the ANC would for the first time mount violent attacks on leaders of the white minority government in a new phase of the "liberation struggle."

Mr. Tambo, who is in self-imposed exile in Dar es Salaam, told the pro-government newspaper that he expected to be attacked, hit and killed. But he said he would be attacking, hitting and killing.

Alleged Threat on Sen. Kennedy Cited Against Sirhan's '84 Parole

By Bill Fari
Los Angeles Times Service
SACRAMENTO — Citing a reported threat by Sirhan B. Sirhan to kill Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, as Angeles County District Attorney John Van de Kamp has asked the state Board of Prison

Terms to cancel the scheduled 1984 parole of Robert F. Kennedy's assassin.
The threat, relayed to authorities by a fellow inmate of Sirhan's, was revealed in a 255-page petition filed in Sacramento seeking a hearing to rescind Sirhan's release.

After personally delivering the petition to Board of Prison Terms Chairman Raymond C. Brown, Mr. Van de Kamp appealed for public support of his effort to block Sirhan's parole. Holding press conferences in the state capital and in Los Angeles, Mr. Van de Kamp called for a public letter-writing campaign to let the parole board and Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. know of opposition to Sirhan's release, scheduled for Sept. 1, 1984.

The essence of the petition was that the killing of former Sen. Robert F. Kennedy during his 1968 presidential campaign in California was "different" from other murders because it was a political assassination.

'Weakness' in the System

"Sirhan is a political assassin. His murder of Sen. Kennedy was an act intended to kill more than a man or woman. It was different. It was an act intended to kill a living and vital part of our democratic and representative government," the district attorney said.

In a comment unusually emotional for him at public forums, he went on to say, "A little bit of all of us died" the night Sen. Kennedy was killed.

"Should Sirhan be released as scheduled, it will be yet another sign of weakness in our criminal justice system," Mr. Van de Kamp said. "We will risk sending out undesirable messages to the effect that political assassination in California costs only 16 years."

One of the witnesses Mr. Van de Kamp wants the parole board to call at the hearing to reconsider the parole is Laurence E. Wilson, another convicted murderer, who recently recounted a conversation he said he had with Sirhan during the presidential primary last year.

In the Soledad Yard

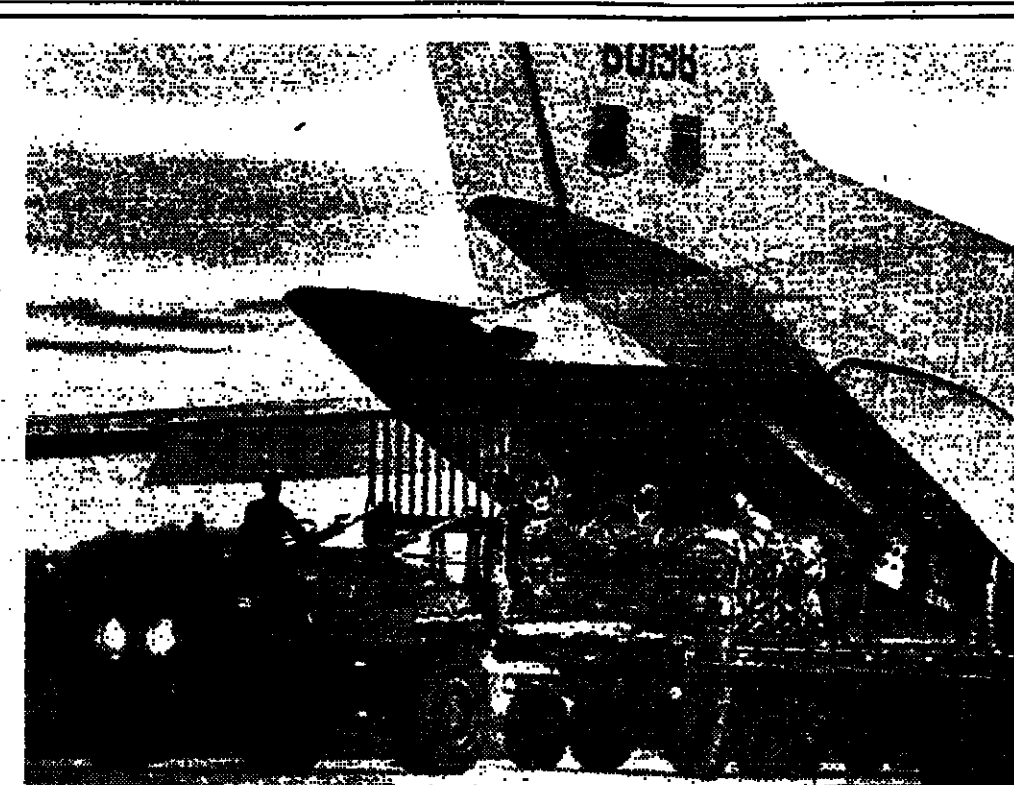
The following version of that conversation, which Mr. Wilson said took place in the exercise yard at Soledad Prison, is included in the petition.

Mr. Wilson: "I wonder, if Ted Kennedy were to become president, if he would be assassinated, because of what happened to his two brothers?"

Sirhan: "I know he would be. If I get out of here in 1984 and he's still president, I'll take care of him myself."

Mr. Wilson: "Haven't you done enough time?"

Sirhan: "Well, I've got a commitment to certain things and my commitment is that I've got to take care of business."



BOMBS AWAY — Troops in Denver load old Wetzey nerve gas bombs aboard a transport plane for shipment and storage in Utah. Congress ordered the Pentagon to move 888 of the bombs. The Army delayed the shift in the 1970s, when some of the bombs were found to leak.

Miami Morgue's Improvised Expansion Is a Measure of Mounting Drug Traffic

By Gregory Jaynes
New York Times Service

MIAMI — During the weekend, a man was sprayed with bullets and died, another man's jugular vein was slit with a knife, and he died, another man was shoved out of a car and shot, and died, a young woman was shot with a pistol, and died, and the Dade County medical examiner's office rented a refrigerated truck to ease the overcrowding in the morgue.

A spokesman in the medical examiner's office said the arrangement "may be a sign of the times, as to what state this community is in."

Just about everybody in Miami these days links illicit drugs with the number of homicides. Don Meyer, Southeastern regional director of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, believes that "an awful lot of the violent crime here is directly related to drugs."

An estimated 70 percent of the cocaine and marijuana in the United States goes into the pipeline in Miami.

Crime Rate Rises

"The murder rate has taken a quantum leap here in the last two or three years," Mr. Meyer said. "It's just part of the plate."

The cooler in the morgue can accommodate 30 bodies. The truck can hold 35. Because there have been more bodies to attend to this year than there were last year, and because there were more last year than the year before, the medical examiner's office expects to keep the truck. It rents for \$800 a month.

In 1978 there were 243 murders in Dade County. In 1979 there were 320. Last year there were 515. So far this year there have been 380. Violent crime here increased 18 percent last year. Nationally, according to the FBI, violent crime rose 13 percent.

Miami led the larger cities in the country in per capita murder and robbery, Dorothy Kendrick, supervisor of investigations for the medical examiner's office, estimated that 30 to 40 percent of the homicides were drug-related. Some law enforcement officials put it at 50 percent.

Crime and drugs are so much a part of the local landscape that at times they seem to be the only subjects the city talks about.

A prominent banker, who declined to be identified, said things had reached the point where he had decided not to let his wife outside their house alone. "I have studied the papers," he said, "and I have been able to prove to myself that women alone in cars get into trouble much more frequently than a couple, a man and a woman, together." He did not say how his wife felt about his domestic policy.

'No Other Issue'

The Miami Herald observed earlier this year that crime was about to become the state's top political issue. The Florida attorney general's office, noting that nearly a third of the state's sheriffs were voted out of office last year and citing fears that crime might be reducing tourism by as much as 20 percent, is asking for a 1-cent increase in the state sales tax, to 5 cents on a dollar, so that law enforcement can be strengthened.

"There is no other issue in Dade County at this point," a state representative said.

Immunity Claimed

Shortly after his arrest last May 29, the lieutenant was described by his military attorney, Capt. Francis W. Pedroty, as cooperating fully with the Air Force investigation under promise of complete immunity. Capt. Pedroty could not be reached for comment Wednesday night, nor could Lt. Cooke's civilian lawyer, F. Lee Bailey.

Lt. Cooke's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Cooke of Richmond, Va., have said that the Air

Force reneged on its agreement to free the officer in return for full disclosure of what he had passed to the Russians.

Military officials have said that the passing of the information required the Air Force to change targets and codes for some of its Titan missiles, which are equipped with nuclear warheads.

The Air Force said that the trial judge will be Lt. Col. David Orser, who will set the date for the court-martial Andrews Air Force Base, Md. In the meantime, the Air Force said, Lt. Cooke will be held in confinement at McConnell Air Force Base, near Wichita, Kan.

The maximum penalty if convicted of the first group of charges is 10 years in prison at hard labor, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and discharge from the Air Force. The maximum penalty if convicted of the second group is two years at hard labor, and the pay and discharge provisions.

The decision to go ahead with the court-martial came after a formal investigation into the charges that Lt. Cooke, the deputy commander of a Titan missile crew in Kansas, made the unauthorized visits to the Soviet Embassy here. The Air Force had announced previously that Lt. Cooke told investigators he had passed sensitive data concerning the missiles to Soviet diplomats on visits to the embassy between December, 1980, and May, 1981.

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West Yugoslavia Quake

The Associated Press
BELGRADE — A strong earthquake jolted western parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina early Thursday, injuring 36 persons, the Tanjug news agency reported.

The earthquake, which occurred at 11:30 a.m. local time, had a magnitude of 6.5 on the Richter scale, according to the Yugoslav Geological Institute.

The quake was felt in Belgrade, Zagreb and other major cities in the region. It caused significant damage to buildings and infrastructure in the affected areas.

Rescue operations are underway in the worst-hit areas. The death toll is still being determined, but officials report that the injured are being treated in local hospitals.

The earthquake occurred in a region known for its seismic activity. It is believed to be related to tectonic plate movements in the Balkans.

Authorities are warning of potential aftershocks. They advise residents in the affected areas to remain vigilant and avoid buildings that show signs of damage.

The quake also caused a major landslide in a mountainous region, cutting off several roads and isolating some communities.

International aid organizations are offering assistance. They are providing medical supplies and equipment to help with the recovery efforts.

The earthquake is the most powerful to strike the region in decades. It has caused widespread concern and a sense of urgency among the local population.

Efforts are being made to assess the full extent of the damage. This includes inspecting schools, hospitals, and other critical infrastructure.

The earthquake has also caused significant economic losses. Many businesses and homes have been damaged or destroyed.

Recovery efforts are expected to take several months. The local government is coordinating the response and seeking international support.

The earthquake has highlighted the need for improved seismic safety measures in the region. It has also raised awareness of the risks posed by natural disasters.

Authorities are working to ensure that the recovery process is transparent and that the needs of the affected population are being met.

The earthquake has also caused significant environmental damage. It has disrupted water supplies and caused soil erosion in some areas.

Efforts are being made to restore the environment and ensure that the affected areas are safe for habitation.

The earthquake has also caused significant social disruption. Many people have lost their homes and livelihoods, and are struggling to rebuild their lives.

Authorities are providing psychological support to the affected population. They are helping them cope with the trauma of the disaster.

The earthquake has also caused significant damage to cultural heritage sites. Efforts are being made to preserve and restore these sites.

The earthquake has also caused significant damage to infrastructure. Efforts are being made to repair and rebuild the damaged infrastructure.

The earthquake has also caused significant damage to the local economy. Efforts are being made to stimulate economic growth and create jobs.

The earthquake has also caused significant damage to the environment. Efforts are being made to restore the environment and protect natural resources.

The earthquake has also caused significant damage to the local community. Efforts are being made to rebuild the community and strengthen social ties.

The earthquake has also caused significant damage to the local infrastructure. Efforts are being made to repair and rebuild the damaged infrastructure.

Trial Set for Officer In Titan Missile Case

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force has announced that it would convene a general court-martial in the case of 2nd Lt. Christopher M. Cooke, the Titan missile officer accused of passing sensitive data to the Soviet Union's Embassy.

An Air Force spokesman said Wednesday that Lt. Cooke, 25, would be tried on charges of having violated Air Force regulations on three occasions by passing classified information to the Soviet Union and on 11 more occasions by failing to report contacts with Russians.

The maximum penalty if convicted of the first group of charges is 10 years in prison at hard labor, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and discharge from the Air Force. The maximum penalty if convicted of the second group is two years at hard labor, and the pay and discharge provisions.

The decision to go ahead with the court-martial came after a formal investigation into the charges that Lt. Cooke, the deputy commander of a Titan missile crew in Kansas, made the unauthorized visits to the Soviet Embassy here. The Air Force had announced previously that Lt. Cooke told investigators he had passed sensitive data concerning the missiles to Soviet diplomats on visits to the embassy between December, 1980, and May, 1981.

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New U.S. Tax Rules Mark Return to Simple Formula

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The new rules for taxing foreign-source income signed by President Reagan represent a return to simplicity for Americans living and working abroad.

Starting with income earned in 1982, the new provisions replace the complicated special deductions for housing, education, cost-of-living, hardship area, and home leave, with an off-the-top income exclusion and a relatively simple deduction for housing.

The new rules should eliminate the tax liability of about 90 percent of Americans working abroad and in the process should make it possible for many overseas Americans to do their own tax returns.

The new provisions include:
• A \$75,000 exclusion for income earned in 1982, rising to \$80,000 in 1983, \$85,000 in 1984, \$90,000 in 1985, and \$95,000 in 1986. Deductions and credits attributed to the excluded amount are not allowed. For example, foreign taxes paid on excluded income may not be credited against U.S. taxes.

• An exclusion for housing costs above a base housing amount — figured as 16 percent of the base salary paid an employee at Grade 14, Step 1 of the federal pay scale (\$37,871). This would allow Americans overseas to deduct housing costs in excess of \$6,059. However, as the U.S. government salary increases, the base housing cost would increase. Housing costs include expenses attributable to housing, such as utilities and insurance, but not taxes and interest.

The costs of a second household maintained outside the United States or a spouse and dependents who do not live with the taxpayer because of adverse conditions are excluded from income.

This provision also includes language allowing a one-year carry-over of excess housing costs for those overseas Americans who are self-employed and who have housing expenses in excess of earned income. This carry-over provision is meant for professionals who may have little or no income while they establish their positions abroad.

• Section 119 of the tax code is retained. This section excludes from income the value of meals and lodging furnished by an employer in "camp-style" circumstances (common housing for 10 or more employees not available to the public) or as near as practicable to the place of employment. The section's language has been modified, however, so that the camp does not have to be in a hardship area and does not have to constitute substandard housing.

• To claim the new exclusion, a taxpayer would have to be a bona fide resident of a foreign country or be outside the United States for 330 days out of 12 consecutive months, a reduction from the previously required 510 days of 18 months.

Positive Effects

The Treasury estimates the revenue loss of the new provisions to be \$299 million in 1982, \$344 million in 1983, \$363 million in 1984, \$3618 million in 1985, and \$696 million in 1986. However, supporters of tax relief for overseas Americans have argued that its positive effects on the number of Americans abroad, on overall tax receipts, on exports, and on domestic employment will be many times greater than the projected revenue loss.

Tax officials emphasize that income and housing exclusions do not apply to dividends, interest, pensions, annuities, certain trusts and other "unearned" income.

Following are illustrations of various aspects of the new law, showing how the actual calculations are made.

In each case it is assumed that a taxpayer will take the standard deduction built into the tax tables. In addition, all housing expenses are considered "reasonable" under the meaning of the act.

However, it should be remembered that the base housing cost of \$6,059 is figured on the current salary of a GS 14, Step 1. This is almost certain to rise before overseas taxpayers get around to doing their tax returns in 1983. For example, if U.S. government employees get a 5-percent salary increase in 1982, this would increase the base housing amount by \$303 to \$6,362.

To see how the new law would work in high-tax countries, consider these examples:

• A married taxpayer with two children living in a European country gets a base salary of \$60,000, an overseas bonus of \$10,000, a housing allowance of \$4,000, a

Prague: Screw Is Tightened

This has been a big summer for anniversaries with a special resonance in Eastern Europe. It has been 25 years since the Poznan food riots in Poland, 20 years since the building of the Berlin Wall and just one year since the uprising in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, which has brought greater change in its aftermath than any event in that part of the world since the defection of Yugoslavia from the Soviet bloc in 1948. All these dates are reminders of hard times for the Soviet Union, which, aside from its problems in Poland, is currently up against a tough anti-Communist president in Washington, can't produce enough consumer goods, has serious food shortages, is expecting a disastrous harvest and has 85,000 troops bogged down in Afghanistan.

There is another memorable date coming up next week, though, and Moscow and its more loyal satellites have been making frequent and sinister references to it. Aug. 20 will be the 13th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia that put an end to the Prague Spring, as the Czechoslovak experiment with liberalism was widely known. The references have come in the form of crude threats to the Poles. And with few exceptions, most recent mentions of Czechoslovakia in the Western press have been reports on those East Bloc references to an invasion of Poland.

One exception, though, was the sentencing last month of Rudolf Battik to seven and a half years in prison and three years of internal exile for acts permitted under the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights and the Helsinki Final Act, both of which have been ratified by Prague. Mr. Battik, a spokesman for Charter 77 and a member of VONS (Committee to Defend the Un-

justly Prosecuted), received the stiffest sentence ever imposed on a Czechoslovak dissident. A likely reason for the harsh sentence is that the Soviet Union is determined to prevent the Polish events from spilling across the Czechoslovak border. One of the "crimes" of which Mr. Battik was accused was asking a bookbinder to bind five copies of a manuscript called "On Freedom and Power," which is the Czech section of a joint Czechoslovak-Polish collection of essays. Also, the judge at his trial is reported to have referred to the situation in Poland in explaining the severity of the sentence.

There have been periodic rumors in recent months that a major show trial is about to open in Prague. The defendants are expected to include workers and intellectuals and members and nonmembers of Charter 77 and VONS. The guilty verdicts would, of course, be predetermined and the message would be clear: Czechoslovakia will not be permitted to become another Poland. And the word will be broadcast beyond the Czechoslovak borders so that it is not missed elsewhere in Eastern Europe. A star witness is expected to be Josef Hodic, who recently returned to Prague after spending almost four years in Vienna, where he passed himself off as a political exile and a friend of Charter 77 while building a case against Czechoslovak dissidents based on their contacts with "Western imperialists."

There is little anyone can do to prevent the trial or even to influence the sentences. But the Soviet Union and its proconsul in Prague should be told that a kangaroo court in which innocent persons are imprisoned on trumped-up charges cannot be conducted without some cost in relations with the West. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Hello, Moscow

Slowly, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is finding his voice and using it, firmly but respectfully, to address the Soviet Union. After the belligerence of the early Reagan days, that is progress.

It should not be news in the nuclear era that the United States, while competing with Moscow to protect freedom, "must also search for cooperation to protect mankind." But that was not this administration's tendency until Mr. Haig began sketching his vision of détente. He is at pains now to prove that contacts with Moscow have not been neglected. That Washington no longer regards communication as a mark of weakness is also progress.

Some of Mr. Haig's propositions remain dismayingly vague; what he says is mostly sound but what he doesn't say may hide a bushel of contradictions. Perhaps even now he is not so much negotiating with the Kremlin as bargaining for negotiating room inside the administration. But he is on the right track and should be encouraged to produce details that support his principles.

Mr. Haig's major message to Moscow this week began with an unemotional list of complaints to which most Americans subscribe. The Soviet arms buildup, particularly in Europe, has been excessive; it needs to be either matched or reversed by agreement. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, support for Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and use of Cuban troops in Africa are all dangerous resorts to force. No stable relationship is possible if that is to be the Soviet way.

Such "linkage," as Mr. Haig put it, is a fact of life. But it does not follow that nuclear arms control must therefore be mortgaged to progress on all fronts. The secretary still implies that if the Russians do not behave better the world over, the United States will

punish them by pursuing military superiority. But that is a mirage; there is an immutable parity in strategic weapons and it argues for arms control. It can be a negotiated parity at reduced levels or uncontrolled parity at much costlier levels. Whatever happens in Afghanistan, it will not alter the logic of SALT.

Fortunately, arms control is not the only "reward" Mr. Haig would offer for détente. He also holds out trade and technology and "diplomatic alternatives to the pursuit of violent change."

But as he also recognizes, Soviet exploitation of change is not the same as Soviet investigation of every crisis. And as he should have added, counterforce and bribery will not contain Soviet influence everywhere. The aspirations of other societies and the skill of American diplomacy also count. If the United States mishandles regional problems — the Palestinians in the Middle East or the Sandinistas in Central America — it invariably strengthens Soviet opportunity.

So Mr. Haig has only begun to define a policy. When he asks Moscow to "respect international norms of behavior" as the price of détente, he invites a sweeping negotiation about ground rules that the United States, too, would have to observe. No Afghanistsans, to be sure. But overseas bases? Arms sales? Military advisory teams? Do the administration's "conceptual studies" for arms control extend to these difficult realms?

Henry Kissinger's "code of conduct" for the superpowers turned to rubber the moment it was announced in Moscow a decade ago. But such a code is what both sides need if they really mean to reduce confrontation and improve relations. And for that, they will have to talk, soon and often. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

That 'Energy Policy'

Among its other less wordy duties, the executive branch of the U.S. government is supposed to deliver to Congress every two years something called a "national energy policy plan." Accordingly, the administration last week released its first official pronouncement under this requirement. It did so with palpable reluctance — not out of a desire to hide anything, but because of a conviction that the country will be better off without a federal energy policy of the sort contemplated by the mandating law.

In fact, the Reagan national energy policy plan is neither a plan nor a policy, but rather a statement of philosophy. The approach is clear: The best energy policy is the sum of all energy decisions made by all Americans with "a maximum of personal understanding and a minimum of governmental restraints."

This is, to be sure, Mr. Reagan's well-known stand. It has to be said, however, that it ignores the national interests in energy that transcend the marketplace, not least the many ways energy use affects national security

and foreign policy. But where it primarily breaks down is in the inconsistent application to real energy decisions.

For instance, the document, ignoring its own guidelines, justifies official support for technologies the administration likes and removes them from those it doesn't. It condemns certain government intrusions into the marketplace — the proposed bank to help finance energy conservation improvements, for instance — while ignoring others, such as the tax breaks that help finance oil and gas exploration.

The administration is surely right in claiming that past plans, with their heavy reliance on detailed projections of energy use and demand, have frequently been out of date almost as soon as they were printed. Still, a roughly consistent energy policy has at least some importance as a basis for private investment, as a guide for government action and for reasons of foreign policy. In all these respects, this effort falls short. THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 14, 1906

NEW YORK — The conflict between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and passengers refusing to pay more than 5 cents fare to Coney Island reached the proportions of a riot yesterday. Hundreds were dragged off the cars forcibly by the company's special policemen, and the disorder caused such a "tie-up" of traffic that thousands of men, women and children had to walk two miles or more to Coney Island. Similar scenes took place today and city officials promptly acted, the police commissioner revoking the licenses of the company's policemen and ordering the police to preserve order. The acting mayor, warned the public that their remedy against the company was in suits for damages.

Fifty Years Ago

August 14, 1931

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Adoption of a five-day week and shortening of the working day to six hours, as a means of combating the prevalent unemployment was advocated today by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, now in session here. The council in its study of the situation determined to put directly to President Hoover the question of calling a conference of industry and labor to "meet the national emergency." The conference, it was urged, should be immediately called. As secondary measures of relief, the council declared "work security" should be established, and wherever possible, maintenance of a standard rate of pay.



"You Call This a Bill of Rights?
What About the Founding Fetuses?"

A Warning on Merger Mania

By John Kenneth Galbraith

"One capitalist always kills many."
— Karl Marx, "Capital," 1867.

"The great danger to the consumer is monopoly — whether private or governmental."
— Milton and Rose Friedman, "Free to Choose," 1980.

WASHINGTON — This, for any economist who can maintain the requisite mood of detachment, is a fascinating time. For 200 years it has been common ground for economists in the neo-classical tradition that the greatest threat to the free enterprise system, intrusive government possibly apart, is monopoly. The undoubted cause of monopoly, government sponsorship again for some excepted, is industrial concentration.

Liberal and conservative economists have differed in recent decades over the extent of the concentration and the depth of the resulting danger. Liberals have come up with calculations showing that a comparative handful of the firms, a number small enough so that all the chief executive officers could be accommodated at the Kennedy Center on a single luminous evening, now account for between half and two-thirds of all private production.

No Distinction

This means that numerous key industries are now dominated by a handful of huge firms, and modern microeconomics makes no real distinction between the monopoly of one firm and the tacit agreement or oligopoly of the few. Conservative economists, citing the same figures and accepting the same basic theory, have concluded that things are not quite so bad. But no one, or almost no one, in the free enterprise tradition has applauded the trend.

Though showing an exemplary caution in citing him as a source, most economists, and especially those who agree with Marx that concentration is an inherently adverse tendency of the system, departing only from his proclaimed pleasure in the result. With less concern for the association, they would agree with Mr. Friedman that monopoly (and oligopoly), the end products of the concentration, are the greatest danger to the consumer, which is to say the public at large. From Marx to Friedman — one cannot have a greater span of agreement than that.

Simons' Disciples

Generations of conservative economists at the University of Chicago and elsewhere were educated by the late Henry Simons and his brilliant and uncompromising tract, "A Positive Program for Laissez-faire," to the belief that a vigilant government and citizenry could defend competition and the market against monopoly and the ultimate debacle.

Mr. Simons' students, those of the revered Frank H. Knight, his colleague, and those in further descent therefrom made the competitive market a totem; indeed, no totem symbol ever so marked a tribe. Coming to the present, these are the men who are now prominent in public position or moral suasion in the Reagan administration. From none elsewhere in the world could one expect a more powerful defense of competition and the market.

Present also is the eloquent and greatly approved voice of George Gilder. Mr. Gilder has made clear his near abhorrence of the large bureaucratic corporation. It is the

inescapable fact of corporate concentration that the large corporate bureaucracy swallows up the smaller entrepreneurial firm, which Mr. Gilder pictures with an approval verging on mysticism.

Thus the fascination, coinciding with the arrival of the dedicated defenders of the competitive market and the entrepreneur in Washington has come a terrific assault on both. It is, quite probably, the most massive such attack in history.

'Mistaken Concepts'

The papers each day tell the story. During the first six months of this year, the dollar value of corporate acquisitions at \$35.7 billion was nearly as great as for all 1980. And this was before the recent really great acceleration. Even the largest companies — Conoco, the ninth largest oil company — are no longer immune. And this assault — this merger and takeover frenzy as it is being called — is occurring with the evident approval of the very administration on which the hopes of the defenders of the market and the entrepreneur were centered.

The New York Times a few days ago, excelling even itself in cautious use of the language, concluded that "the perception of a more favorable climate in Washington is widely believed to be a factor in the current 'merger mania.'" It cited the more forthright statement of Attorney General William French Smith that "bigness in business is not necessarily badness." That bigness — corporate concentration — is bad was, he implied, one of the "misguided and mistaken concepts" he was committed to rooting out.

That the administration is indifferent to the predictions of Karl Marx is, perhaps, not surprising. One does not get the feeling that he is currently a presence in the Department of Justice or the White House mess. For some years there has been a liberal convocation, one to which I belong, that has held that the large bureaucratic corporation is inevitable, that some form of public ownership will eventually supplement the market and that Lenin Socialism — public rescue operations as in the case of the Eastern railroads, Lockheed, Chrysler and, any time now, Pan Am — will make an increasing number of firms either temporary or permanent wards of the state. But we are not the constituency to which the administration, in its acceptance of the merger mania, turns naturally for support.

So one returns to its own constituency, which is the men and some women who profess to be serious about the market. Where in heaven's name are they? Some no doubt are saying that concentration is not yet all that serious. That is to say that the patient, though admittedly afflicted, need not be treated. One should always wait until the disease is mortal. Not a good defense.

Others, including Mr. Friedman, hold that freedom in international trade is a remedy. But this counters the difficulty that the Reagan administration in its first venture into trade policy arranged for the spontaneous restriction by the Japanese on automobile exports. And international trade does not effectively curb the market power of modern international corporations. They own foreign competitors. And, trade or not, they swallow up those admirable, restlessly innovative and competi-

tive entrepreneurs. There is no defense here.

Possibly those who worship the market are in deep shock over what the administration is allowing. Or perhaps their loyalty to President Reagan and a Republican administration is outweighing their lifelong commitment to the market and to competition. Or maybe all that talk about the wonders of the free competitive market was just so much hot air. You may take your choice.

Mr. Galbraith is professor emeritus of economics at Harvard University. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Can Sadat Deliver Peace to Mideast?

By Philip Geyelin

NEW YORK — Like a wise old Indian chief, Anwar Sadat makes powerful medicine. Just listening to him talk out his prescription for peace in the Middle East at a luncheon meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations here the other day, you had to believe.

You had to think that, yes, somehow, it could work out this way. Part of it, of course, is the contagion of his intense, compelling, disarming candor, the mesmerizing charm. The assembly of businessmen, academicians, journalists and some leaders of the American Jewish community were not supposed to be soft touches.

But the record, overflow attendance on a Friday afternoon in August, the standing ovations, the warmth of the occasion — there was in all of it something very close to hero worship. The force of Mr. Sadat's personality, then, has much to do with his self-evident hold on U.S. public opinion — and on those who claim to shape it.

Force of Argument

But the force of Mr. Sadat's argument, and his example, has much to do with it as well. The spell may pass. But my hunch is that one way or another the man who had the vision and daring to change his own policy radically — to make the big breakthrough in Jerusalem — may wind up working some sort of wonders on President Reagan's policy.

The Palestine Liberation Organization's ultimate inclusion in the peace process could be for Mr. Reagan, in a sense, what the China opening was for Richard Nixon — one of those unthinkable about-faces that Republican presidents, more so than Democratic presidents, seem uniquely able to execute.

This is not to suggest that Mr. Reagan will do what Mr. Sadat was publicly requesting in Washington: abandon the commitment to Israel "which prevents the United States from contacting the PLO." Mr. Sadat knows the domestic political forces, not to mention the Mr. Reagan's convictions, make that a nonstarter.

So why ask? Because Mr. Sadat's "building block" approach to diplomacy begins by defining differences. Merely by asking, he opened up a clear difference between U.S. policy and that of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose reflexive reaction was predictable: "I will tell my friend Anwar, I disagree with you completely if you try to bring into the negotiations that murderous organization."

Haig's Stance

Mr. Begin would negotiate with West Bank "Palestinians," he said, but "not under circumstances whatsoever, with the so-called PLO."

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was by no means so categorical. He said the requirements for PLO participation are that it accept United Nations resolution

242 (and a related resolution 230 which fixed the general guidelines back in 1967 for a Middle East settlement, and that the PLO recognize "the existence and right of Israel to exist.")

Fair enough, Mr. Sadat said more than once in the course of his visit. The administration will be talking to other Middle East parties in coming weeks, it will insist on developing a more comprehensive policy. For now, Mr. Sadat doesn't even want to quibble about the difference between the PLO and "Palestinians." Arab leaders on the West Bank, he noted, are members of the PLO.

But Mr. Sadat firmly convinced that the PLO will not have to be brought in the next phase of the Camp David process — the so-called autonomy talks — to determine the fate of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. And there is good reason to believe that he will be working on this problem from the other end, trying to nail down the PLO's terms.

Egyptian officials insist that PLO chief Yasser Arafat is not all that far from meeting U.S. and Israeli requirements. Mr. Sadat attaches enormous significance to the Lebanese cease-fire and Mr. Arafat's public concession yesterday that he "accepted ceasing fire through the Lebanese border."

Mr. Sadat admits he has no negotiations with the PLO. "They must be brought in," he said, "but Arafat wrong and putting too much weight on a tentative, hand-made cease-fire agreement, that may not hold up. But he is rather persausively: 'Why not build on it?'"

For any serious building, the Egyptians are quite aware that both the PLO and Israel will have to change their policy. But Mr. Sadat is also aware, given the hatred and distrust on both sides, that neither can be expected to make the first move.

Timing

So what Mr. Sadat has in mind is an exercise in choreography — the arrangement by interested parties of a sort of minutes. The key words in the Sadat formula for reducing Israel and the PLO to deal with each other in a way that would allow them to define and negotiate their differences as "mutual and simultaneous," with the stress on simultaneous, the timing of the bows, each to the other, in this minuet has to be just right.

It won't work without firm U.S. endorsement. Some say it won't work at all — or at least on Mr. Begin's watch. But the same was said about Mr. Sadat's Jerusalem initiative. As Mr. Sadat makes his way to the full fruits of Jerusalem, the final recovery of all of Egypt's Israeli-occupied territory in the Sinai desert — that will be his argument, with the Arabs in general, and for what it may be worth, with Mr. Arafat. ©1981, The Washington Post.

World Bank 'Socialism' Illusion

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Every August the World Bank has published the "World Development Report." It is beautifully illustrated and fascinatingly full of facts, figures and arguments. It takes a day of intensive concentration to read it, and by early evening there isn't much of the reader doesn't know about the Ivory Coast's export growth or India's agricultural revolution.

Yet at the end of the day the big question that determines the bank's real worth is unanswered: Whom does the bank really serve? Does it serve the poor? Does it serve those who provide it with funds?

A new book, shortly to be published, by Robert Ayres of the Overseas Development Council provides a guide for the mind in answer to the question. He lists the largest recipients of World Bank aid from 1948 to 1980. They are, in order of receipt: Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea, India, Colombia, Yugoslavia, Turkey, the Philippines and Thailand.

With the possible exceptions of India and Yugoslavia, these must be the countries in every Western nation's list of favorite friends of capitalism. Even the list of those who receive the new, threatened, low-interest International Development Association funds are a pretty "safe" lot — India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia, Egypt, Tanzania, Sudan, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Ethiopia. Eyebrows may be raised at bloodthirsty Ethiopia, but since Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam's time, the loans have slowed considerably.

The occasions on which the bank has supported "Socialism," as Washington critics charge these days, can be counted on one hand. Yugoslavia is one, but it has long been a favorite of Western aid efforts as it has attempted over the years to wean itself from Soviet influence. Presumably, too, this is why China, a new member of the

bank, is such a hot favorite at the moment.

Vietnam, long a special concern of former World Bank President Robert McNamara — it was a country he badly wanted to help because of his role in organizing the country's devastation during his tenure as U.S. secretary of defense — never in the end received much. It was given one loan in 1979 for the construction of an earth dam and for irrigation works.

Laos, likewise, has received little — three credits totaling \$32 million for rural rehabilitation and irrigation. In Latin America, Peru and Argentina received no loans; neither did Chile, nor did Peru in the period following its nationalization of the International Petroleum Co.

The case that the bank is left out could only be made at all by looking at Tanzania and Sri Lanka. The latter is a successful developing country that has managed to combine capitalist drive with non-dogmatic Socialist energy — all under democratic auspices.

Tanzania is equally spectacular, but as a failure. Mr. McNamara surely would be the first to admit that he, like many others, was captivated by the dedication and purity of purpose of Julius Nyerere's Christian Socialism. In practice, the peasants have not progressed, and the experiment with communal villages has come unstuck.

One of Mr. McNamara's great failings was that he enveloped the bank in a cloud of secrecy. Even journalists who have watched the bank for more than a decade, who have visited its projects on the ground, who have friends who work for it, can only in the end guess at the overall impact of this vast organization and its multitude of tentacles stretching across the remote places of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

There is evidence, albeit limited, to suggest that the McNamara historic was seriously flawed. I stumbled across one case in the São Francisco Valley in the interior of northeastern Brazil. Poor peasants were being evicted from their homes to make way for the floodwaters from a new dam. There was no compensation and little effort to resettle the families, whose forefathers had lived there for at least 400 years.

To the bank's credit, it listened to the protests, sent officials from Washington to examine the situation and then lobbied hard to persuade the Brazilian authorities to initiate remedial action. But the tussle continues. It looks like being a typical replay of modern Brazilian development: Push the peasants aside and create the infrastructure that agribusiness needs.

Rolling Along

The truth is that the bank has never helped the really poor farmers, the farmers whose small, infertile or badly situated plots offer little growth potential, or the landless or casual laborers. Mr. McNamara often insisted in conversation that the bank was determined to work at this level. In private, though, senior officials would admit that the bank did not know how to do so, given the kind of well-paid, comfortably living staff it employs and the governments it is compelled to work with.

The World Bank is a valuable institution, getting a lot going in important places where, without its activity and proddings, not much would happen. But to regard it as madly Socialist, overcommitted to the bottom rung, as Reagan administration officials keep saying, is to get it rather wrong.

Mr. Power is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission of Disarmament and Security Issues. ©1981, International Herald Tribune.

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U.S. Bar Recognizes Religious Schools

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS—The American Bar Association, faced with a lawsuit that could threaten its dominant role in supervising law schools in the United States, has changed its rules to permit accreditation of a law school that requires its students and faculty to pledge adherence to the school's religious precepts.

The American Bar Association's policy-making House of Delegates amended a standard for accrediting law schools to permit a school "having a religious affiliation and purpose" to select its students and faculty on the basis of religious belief. The vote was 147 to 127.

The debate, in which leading members of the bar took opposing sides, held the often rowdy House of Delegates in rapt attention for nearly two hours.

The former standard prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, sex or religion. It made no special provision for religiously affiliated law schools.

School Required Oath

As a result, an association committee refused in May to accredit the law school of Oral Roberts University in Tulsa, Okla. The fundamentalist Christian law school, established two years ago, requires students to sign an oath of religious faith and also requires faculty members to be among the faithful.

The law school sued the association.

Embassy Given Bodies Reported As U.S. Airmen

BANGKOK—The U.S. Embassy here received Thursday what was described as the remains of four U.S. airmen shot down over Laos. They reportedly were recovered by Laotian anti-Communist forces.

George Brooks of the National League of Families, an organization set up in 1970 to find American missing in action, said he acted as an intermediary in handing over the remains, which were to be sent to Hawaii Saturday for identification.

It was the second time in a month that remains had been forwarded to U.S. officials here through civilian intermediaries after reportedly being recovered by anti-Communist guerrillas in Laos.

The Communist government of Laos has returned only four sets of remains, one of which has been positively identified as American. Pentagon records list 562 Americans missing or killed in action in Laos.

tion on the ground that the school's First Amendment right to the free exercise of religion had been violated. A federal district judge in Chicago issued a preliminary ruling in favor of the law school but suspended the proceedings to give the House of Delegates a chance to act. After changing the standard on Wednesday, the delegates voted to give the law school provisional accreditation. Presumably that will make the lawsuit moot.

As the debate indicated, the question is extremely sensitive. Most states make graduation from a law school accredited by the American Bar Association a prerequisite for practicing law in the state. That gives the private organization immense quasi-governmental power over legal education. It is a power, some lawyers believe, vulnerable to challenge on broader grounds than the religious issue.

'A Deep Gulp'

Whitney North Seymour Sr., a former bar association president, came Wednesday to express that view. He urged delegates to approve the new standard. "It may be necessary to take a deep gulp," he said, "and accept things we might not wish to accept in order to preserve the role of the ABA in approving law schools."

The new language allows a law school "having a religious affiliation and purpose" to adopt "policies of admission and employment that directly relate to such affiliation in purpose," as long as potential applicants are given "notice of such policies."

"We are becoming part of the process of legitimizing discrimination," Peter F. Langrock, chairman of the association's Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities, told the delegates. He said that a sign over a drinking fountain that said "for colored only" would not justify discrimination despite the fact that it provided "notice."

"My Quaker and Pilgrim ancestors would have been very unhappy about this proposal, as I am," said Erwin N. Griswold, a former dean of the Harvard Law School. He told the delegates that the standard would allow "any institution to put up a sign saying 'No Jews' or 'No Catholics.'"

But the proposal was defended by Norman Redlich, dean of the New York University Law School. "Religious discrimination is anathema to me," he said, "but religious freedom and diversity are sacred to me."

Mr. Redlich said he had "very serious constitutional doubts about whether the ABA should use its power to compel a religious organization to abandon a religious belief concerning the composition of its student body and faculty."

Toys After Rubik's Cube Comes the Snake

By Gregory Jensen
United Press International

LONDON—For the last few years, the maddened millions have been twisting interlocking cubes to line up their colored faces. Just when you thought you had mastered the Rubik cube, in wriggles the Rubik snake.

"This will be a biggie," importer Mike Clarke said. "Easily as popular as the cube."

Rubik's cube, as nearly everyone must know, is a cunning construction of 26 smaller cubes which has caused divorce, postponed marriages, spawned a library of how-to-solve-it books and has infuriated and fascinated addicts all over the world.

Rubik's snake is 24 pyramids. In its see-through case it looks like a cubistic globe. But it unwinds and re-forms into more than 1,000 shapes—dogs, birds, geometric sculptures, and a "snake" some 2 feet long.



The snake is slithering into stores.

"It will drive you mad," said Britain's biggest toy store, naturally placing an enormous order.

The cube, designed in 1975 by a Hungarian teacher, Erno Rubik, is roughly as common as rain in England. More than 10 million have been sold in the United States. West Germany is cube crazy, and so are other nations.

All Rubik's "adult amusement" requires is that you twist its separate cubes until each face of the full cube is a solid color. Mathematicians say there are 43 quintillion possible permutations.

"With a bit of mathematical know-how and a few hints, it's

possible to solve the cube in a few days to a few weeks," said David Singmaster, a London mathematics professor and cube fanatic. A West German holds the world championship by solving it in 24 seconds.

Royal Wedding Cubes

Singmaster, whose cube collection includes two royal wedding cubes with pictures of Prince Charles and Princess Diana on its sides, and who has written a book on the cube, says Erno Rubik is probably the only man involved who hasn't made a fortune out of the cube. "The last I

heard, he couldn't even afford a telephone," he said.

Rubik's latest product, widely pirated even before it officially goes on sale in Britain, is said to be less complex, less competitive and presumably less maddening.

"I have seen and played with the snake," said Hungarian embassy official George Endressy. "It is much simpler. It keeps you busy for an hour."

But toy sellers think differently. The cube was voted "Toy of the Year" last year, and importer Clarke says of the snake: "Demand is fantastic. This is going to be a whole lot bigger than Rubik's cube."

Dance Scottish Ballet Adds Four Works to Its Repertory

By Noel Goodwin
International Herald Tribune

EDINBURGH—A summer season of modern ballets at the King's Theatre here by the Scottish Ballet, which will tour the Biscay coast of Spain and France later this month, brought four additions to its repertory. These include "Symphony in D" by Jiri Kylian, the first work by the increasingly successful artistic director of Netherlands Dance Theater to be staged by a British company.

It is also, I believe, his only comedy ballet, with the girls in point shoes throughout, and it has some mischievous moments at Balanchine's expense amid Kylian's inventive humor, which altogether delighted its audience. Its effect is achieved by sudden, unexpected changes of direction, of emphasis or character, as when one man is much put upon by four girls, each of whom want his exclusive support, or one girl is rejected by all the men in her life until she makes a last entry only to find she has run out of music.

The music up to this point has been the first three movements of Haydn's "Clock" Symphony, but Kylian switches to the finale of a different Haydn symphony (No. 73) for his own fi-

nal movement. This cavalier musical treatment seems to emphasize a change in the ballet too, where the comedy becomes heavy and overconcocted. Otherwise it was notably well danced by the Scottish company, with Sally Collard-Gentle and Kit Lethby making distinctive contributions to its success here.

New Work to Bartok

The Haydn music was capably played by the orchestra under Bramwell Tovey. They were joined by the pianist David Wilde in an expressive account of Bartok's Third Piano Concerto for the premiere of "All the Sun Long," a ballet by company dancer Garry Trinder. He has had the benefit of the company's regular workshop and studio performances for choreographic aspirants, through which artistic director Peter Darrell has encouraged the kind of creative outlook more usual in modern dance than in classical ballet.

Trinder's ballet follows the promise of his apprentice works over the last couple of years with more mature accomplishment. The ballet takes its title from Dylan Thomas, and the choreography suggests aspects of solar energy as the life-giving force. The 15 dancers mostly wear rights in sunbleached colors designed by

Kim Baker, with lighting by Ian Irving to give a semi-tropical feel as it gathers intensity toward the middle movement.

Here the focus of attention is on a dramatic duet for Noriko Ohara and Graham Bart, in relation to the rest of the ensemble, and Ohara's individual beauty of form and line is further defined in her solo passage to the climax of the finale. Trinder's choreography blends steps drawn from both classical and modern techniques somewhat in the Tetteley manner, and although it is in places overshadowed by the musical character, it takes Trinder and the company in the right direction.

His fellow dancer Peter Royston is more enigmatic in a short work called "Steps to . . ." in which Paul Tyers and three girls portray the idea of a disruptive force that destroys what it cannot understand, but which does not explore the implications of this as much as it might. A duet by Jack Carter, "The KP Index," allows a computerized score (by Charles Dodge) to mask conventional choreography less than worthy of either Elaine McDonald or Graham Bart.

The company will give two performances each in Santander, San Sebastian and Biarritz, starting Aug. 28.

Theater Gordon Heath Reaching Robeson Show



Gordon Heath (left), Paul Robeson.



By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—"Paul Robeson came to my dressing room when I was playing in 'Deep Are the Roots' on Broadway in 1947," said Gordon Heath, who is preparing to do a one-man show about the celebrated black actor-singer in Paris, and in French, next season.

"The dressing room was very small and Paul was very big. He had loomed large in my imagination long before that and there he was, holding out a huge hand and projecting a generous grin that welcomed me into a fraternity to which I had not really earned an entrée. We were both black, both actors, both protesting, but he had been working at it all of his career and in his own statements.

"I was a mouthpiece for a couple of white Northern playwrights whose perspectives were splendidly progressive but hedged by careful calculation of what the box-office traffic would bear. Paul's perspective was already global but he accepted the play as a tiny rallying point, polishing prejudices and opinions. He didn't say much. He took it for granted we were fighting the same fight—even if I was only a lightweight contender. During the next 14 months of the play's run we found ourselves on the same platforms, endorsing the same leaders, singing and appearing for the same cause. I wanted to be deserving of that handshake and that grin."

Illustrious Career

Paul Robeson, the son of a freed slave, had an illustrious career in the theater and on the concert stage. In the bohemian Harlem of the 1920s he met Carl Van Vechten, who with his publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, did much to forward the renaissance in black music, art, and letters. At Van Vechten's cocktail parties where blacks and whites mingled socially Robeson was introduced to many international celebrities.

Eugene O'Neill chose him to play the black lawyer who marries a white woman in "All God's Children Got Wings." There was a concerted movement to prevent its production, but the play was acted to enormous success.

O'Neill, impressed by Robeson's performance, engaged him to replace Charles Gilpin on the tour of "The Emperor Jones." In 1928 Robeson was summoned to London for the role of Joe in the English production of "Show Boat." He remained in England for several years, a celebrated concert singer and actor, befriended by members of the aristocracy.

In 1935 he went to Moscow for a project for a film by Sergei Eisenstein fell through. In New York in 1943, he appeared in "Othello." He had played the Moor in London 13 years earlier to mixed notices, but on Broadway he enjoyed a complete triumph and the production attained the longest run of a Shakespeare play in Manhattan.

McCarthy Era

"In the McCarthy moment he was as effectively silenced as if he were imprisoned and we were worried, not only for his safety and his solvency but for the disappearance of our standard bearer who was not only—in the inebriated phrase of the blacklists—"prematurely anti-Fascist," but an avowed 'comrade' and 'partisan,'" Heath said.

"I found myself playing 'Robeson' roles in Europe. 'The Emperor Jones' on radio, once on TV; 'Othello,' twice on stage and once on TV; singing 'Robeson' songs—'Go Down Moses,' 'African Love Song,' 'Jericho.' In England I was inevitably compared to Robeson—flattering, deprecating neither but recognizing that a generation separated us.

"When Paul died Harlem claimed its own and buried him with full honors and fulsome if belated tribute. A tribute more to the point was offered by Phillip Hayes Dean when he collated a host of neglected details and accounts of Paul's life and put together a theater piece to tell this generation who Paul was and remind ours what he meant to us.

"I want to tell Paul's story myself as my tribute: a token of love, respect and admiration. In 'Family Portrait,' a play about his sister-in-law after the Crucifixion to name the new grandchild 'Jesus' because she says, 'It's a nice name. I'd like it not to be forgotten.'" Paul Robeson is a great name. I'd like it not to be forgotten."

Wood Tool Found In Prehistoric Site

SEQUIM, Wash.—Part of a tool which may prove to be the oldest manmade wooden object in the world has been found by archaeologists at a 10,000-year-old site on the Olympic Peninsula.

The object—which may have been part of the wooden spear shaft—did not rot because the wet earth kept out oxygen.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Minority Stockholder May Block Dome Bid

TORONTO — Dome Petroleum has run into a roadblock in its effort to complete the takeover of Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas.

Hudson's Bay of Winnipeg, which owns about 10 percent of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas, said Wednesday it may reject Dome's offer of one 50 Canadian dollar convertible preferred share in Dome for each share of 47 percent of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas that Dome does not already own.

Under Canadian law, Dome needs to acquire 90 percent of the stock before it can force other minority shareholders to sell out.

Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz Sees Sales Drop

COLOGNE — Despite strong foreign demand, which aided sales in the first half, Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz said Thursday it expects sales for the full year to be slightly down from 1980.

KHD did not forecast 1981 earnings, saying only it would try to achieve a satisfactory profit despite increasingly difficult conditions throughout the world.

KHD said sales for the group in the first six months were unchanged from the corresponding 1980 period at 2.4 billion DM.

Emag Goes Bankrupt, Lays Off 3,000

VIENNA — Emag, a large Austrian camera manufacturer, has gone into bankruptcy, putting its 3,000 employees out of work.

The end was announced after the state-owned Länderbank, which took over the troubled company last year, refused to extend any further assistance to help Emag cope with its \$150 million debt.

Länderbank said it could not grant additional loans to the company because it was obvious no progress was being made.

Grand Metropolitan Says Sales Up

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan said Thursday its sales for the nine months ended June 30, excluding its subsidiary Liggett Group, rose 10.9 percent from a year earlier to £1.97 billion.

Preliminary figures for the year ending September 30, including Liggett, are expected to be announced in December, it said.

Liggett's net earnings from continuing operations for the three months ended June 30 fell to \$14.85 million from \$17.52 million in the same year earlier period, on sales of \$308.95 million against \$256.59 million.

Noranda to Sell More Shares to Brascan

TORONTO — Noranda Mines capitalized to Brascan Resources' demands for additional shares and board representation and agreed Thursday to sell Brascan 12.5 million of its treasury shares at 40 Canadian dollars (\$32.60 each).

In addition, Brascan, 70 percent owned by Brascan, issued a tender offer for another 10 million Noranda common shares at 40 Canadian dollars each and 1.8 million convertible preferred shares for cash or securities valued each at 110 Canadian dollars.

The sale and offer together would be worth 1.098 billion Canadian dollars. The treasury share sale will boost Brascan's stock interest in Noranda to 37 percent, the largest single holding.

Ford Views 1981 as Turnaround Year

NEW YORK — Donald E. Pezzen, president of Ford, says 1981 marked a turnaround for Ford and the company will strengthen its earnings performance in 1982.

For the second quarter ended June 30, the auto maker earned \$60 million, or 50 cents a share, on sales of \$11.2 billion, its first profit in six consecutive quarters.

In a statement released in New York, reporting remarks made at a Dallas car and truck show, Mr. Pezzen specifically expressed confidence in the sales potential of Ford's new Escort four-door hatchback.

He said the Escort has been the industry's best-selling car since April 1, despite limited plant capacity for engine production that restrained sales. He said that Ford had added a second engine production line for the Escort.

Dennison Raises Bid for Ofrex Group

LONDON — Dennison Manufacturing said Thursday it is raising its bid for Ofrex Group to 170 pence cash per share from 160 pence.

The Dennison statement said Ofrex directors unanimously recommended its bid because their legal advisers fear significant risk of U.S. antitrust action if the company accepts a competing offer from Gallaher.

Jalshar, a subsidiary of American Brands, is bidding 175 pence a share.

Dollar Up; Oil Windfall Dispute Hits West Germany

LONDON — The dollar partially recovered from Wednesday's slide on foreign exchange markets in cautious trading Thursday, dealers said.

Gold prices fell to \$8.50 an ounce. Wednesday's plunge had wiped it almost all the gains the dollar had made over the previous 10 days, which had prompted many West European central banks to intervene.

Dealers said there was no sign of European central bank intervention in the markets Thursday. And it had been expected, the Bundesbank central council announced a change in its credit policies at its regular meeting.

The dollar rose to 2.52 Deutsche marks after closing at 2.505 Wednesday as the pound fell to \$1.8040 from \$1.8180. The French franc continued to move rationally, with the dollar ending at 6.05 francs, against 5.97 Wednesday.

In quiet trading in New York, the dollar was firmer. Speculation about a possible devaluation of the French franc appears to have subsided, some European dealers said, with most participants convinced that the government will not devalue.

In Paris, French Finance Minister Jacques Delors urged U.S. monetary authorities to intervene in the foreign exchange markets to seek the dollar's erratic movements. He recalled that European central banks purchased some \$30 billion to support the U.S. currency when it was at historically low levels late in 1978.

In Tokyo, however, the dollar used sharply lower, falling to 10.88 yen from 233.30. Dealers attributed the slide to rumors that a French franc might be devalued.

Gold fell to \$404.75 an ounce on \$413.25 in London, eliminating its \$8.50 gain of Wednesday. In which it slipped by \$6 to close at \$375.50 an ounce.

Even a field yielding 99 percent water and only 1 percent oil can now be worth using whereas it was not before, said a spokesman for BEB-Gewerkschaften Brigitta and Elwerath.

The company is the biggest offshore operator, accounting for 30 percent of domestic oil output and 60 percent of domestic gas production.

To support their case, the firms without onshore resources cite a speech by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

"We consider it unacceptable that those oil companies which produce oil and gas in Germany should earn disproportionately high profits because of OPEC pricing policy," Mr. Schmidt told parliament in July, 1979.

Ruling Social Democrat politicians, trying to raise government revenue and reduce the federal budget deficit, have also called for much higher oil taxes on onshore oil companies.

But the companies, mostly subsidiaries of foreign-owned multinationals, say their windfall profits are less than 1 billion DM. Onshore companies include Deutsche Shell, Esso, Deutsche Texaco and Mobil Oil.

The "Have Nets" Among their rivals without onshore resources are Deutsche BP and Vebe, the only wholly West German owned energy group. They "have not" companies, in general, have been hit by a sharp drop in demand and are losing money on oil refining and marketing.

West German onshore oil output last year totaled 4.6 million metric tons of crude oil (90,000 barrels daily), 4 percent of overall oil needs, and 8.9 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 30 percent of gas needs.

The country remains overwhelmingly dependent on imported energy, but domestic production has become increasingly attractive as import costs have soared. Many oil and gas fields, unprofitable only a few years ago, are being brought into operation since the current high energy prices have suddenly made them commercially viable.

Even a field yielding 99 percent water and only 1 percent oil can now be worth using whereas it was not before, said a spokesman for BEB-Gewerkschaften Brigitta and Elwerath.

Stock Prices Close Mixed In New York

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Thursday after trading in a very narrow range all day.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 4.09 points Wednesday, finished down 0.86 at 944.35, although Dow utility and transportation indices finished fractionally higher.

Declines led advances 699-619 among the 1,868 issues traded on the NYSE, and volume fell to 42.46 million shares from the 53.65 million traded Wednesday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said there was no major news to motivate the market and noted that the bond market was also directionless.

Traders were started late Wednesday when the government reported retail sales rose to a surprisingly strong 1.3 percent in July.

That report indicated the economy was not cooling off enough to drive interest rates lower.

Short-term interest rates shot up as a result of that report and diminished investors' hopes that the Federal Reserve would ease its tight credit policies.

In corporate news, General Motors announced Thursday that sales for the first 10 days of August rose 34 percent from year-earlier levels.

Ford said its sales in the first 10 days were up 25 percent and Chrysler said its sales were up 24 percent for the same period.

The financially ailing securities firm of John Muir & Co. announced Thursday a preliminary agreement to transfer its main New York office and accounts serviced by all New York offices to Rooney Pace.

The Commerce Department reported Thursday that U.S. business inventories rose \$3.25 billion, or 0.7 percent, to \$493.51 billion in June.

The increase followed an identical rise in May and left inventories 6.3 percent higher than a year earlier.

The Investment Company Institute said Thursday that money market mutual funds assets rose \$2.23 billion to \$142.72 billion in the week ended Wednesday.

The market has been influenced in recent sessions by movements in selected groups. Airline stocks have been strong this week on the theory the air traffic controllers' strike is going to make many of them more profitable as they cut unnecessary operations.

Utilities also have won support. Brokers said investors have become attracted to these issues because they can reinvest dividends in stocks and get tax deferrals under the Reagan economic program.

On the NYSE floor, Ensource began trading Thursday and quickly became the day's most active stock with more than 1.3 million shares changing hands.

The newly formed oil and gas company opened at 10 1/2, after a delay for an influx of orders, and closed the day at 12.

Ensource officials declined to comment on the heavy trading activity, but analysts said the volume stemmed partly from strong selling pressure from shareholders who obtained company stock in exchange for domestic oil and gas properties.

Japan Selling 'Big' Cars in U.S.

LOS ANGELES — Japan appears to be making progress in the luxury segment of the U.S. car market, an area long dominated by Detroit and West European manufacturers.

The move comes at a time when Detroit is making only one small, prestige, fuel-efficient luxury car — GM's Cimarron, made by the Cadillac Division.

Industry analysts say Detroit has been preoccupied with blunting sales of Japanese economy cars that it is almost oblivious to the sharp sales rise of Japanese models costing between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

Analysts also believe Japan may be poised to enter the super-luxury (above \$15,000) market here.

The Japanese drive in luxury cars is just beginning, led by Toyota and Nissan, and will be intensified by the new restrictions on their imports, the analysts said.

Those restrictions, agreed to earlier this year, are forcing the Japanese into the lucrative luxury segment of the U.S. market, in part to preserve profit margins, the analysts added.

Wall Street analysts who follow the industry said the Japanese can build any car at a substantially lower cost than their U.S. counterparts.

"By offering more luxurious, expensive cars, the Japanese will actually increase competition for the more profitable, higher value-added models," said Harvey Heinebach, who follows the auto industry for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith.

Evidence of the growing Japanese success comes from sales of two luxury models, Toyota Cressida and Nissan Maxima, which rose 162 percent in the first half of 1981 over the same period last year.

In the past year, the Japanese share of the U.S. market for medium-priced luxury cars has risen to 25 percent from less than 15 percent.

J.D. Power and Associates, a California auto industry consulting firm, said Detroit and Western Europe should be concerned about the Japanese luxury car penetration.

But Mr. Power said that so far, the \$13,000 Cressida and the \$11,000 Maxima are probably more threatening to U.S. car makers than those in Europe.

U.S. manufacturers will have no small, high-mileage, status car to add to the Cimarron to compete against imports for the next few years, Mr. Power added. There are many European models on the market.

Although GM has been the carmaker the Japanese fear most, even the Cimarron may not be immune to encroachment from Toyota and Nissan, Mr. Power said.

The Cimarron is being produced and sold at a rate of about 1,100 a week, but Mr. Power said he thinks the car, which is a radical departure from the traditional ornate Cadillac style and size, may not succeed in the long run.

Mr. Power said the Cimarron drew negative comments from more than half of 237 customers surveyed in 40 cities, had limited appeal for traditional Cadillac owners and left Americans who have bought foreign imports "not overly impressed."

Cadillac officials disputed Mr. Power's survey, saying their own study of 1,100 shoppers in 15 cities was "very positive."

One analyst said he expects the Cimarron to improve in styling and performance in the next two years. Cadillac admits the car was somewhat hastily put together in response to a drastic sales drop in big luxury cars.

Algeria and Libya have resisted pressure to bring their price down publicly, although Nigeria has let it be known that if the meeting fails to reach an agreement, it will start cutting its \$40 a barrel price unilaterally.

One way to avoid an open break, an OPEC source suggested, is for the meeting to agree that "the market situation demands action by individual countries using individual means," he said. In effect, this would leave the way open for Nigeria, which is hurting the most because of a widening company boycott of its high-priced oil, to lower its price.

Part of the envisioned accord would freeze the new prices "at least until the end of the year," one source said.

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Huge Grain Crop Forecast for U.S.

WASHINGTON — The Agriculture Department has forecast a record wheat crop, the second largest corn crop in history and a bumper soybean crop.

At the same time, department analysts forecast another sharp drop in Soviet grain production, predicting a total crop of only 185 million metric tons. This would be far below this year's target of 236 million tons, indicating that the Soviet Union would again have to import large quantities of wheat and corn if it wanted to sustain the meat production its citizens now expect.

If the estimate of the Soviet grain crop is close, it would be the third consecutive year of below target Soviet grain yields. Last year, when production totaled 189 million tons, the Soviet Union had to import about 35 million tons of wheat and feed grains to keep meat production near target levels.

The abundant U.S. crop forecast Wednesday will confront the Reagan administration with the challenge of either increasing grain exports or having to preside over a large surplus that would be expensive to subsidize and store.

The forecast also suggested that U.S. farmers will receive lower prices this fall. However, the size of crop should encourage poultry and pig farmers to increase production, thus resulting in lower meat prices by the end of the year.

Despite the forecast for a second consecutive record wheat crop, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block declared again this week that no planting restrictions would be imposed on next year's crops.

In response to the release of the report, grain and soybean futures prices closed sharply lower Thursday on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn quickly dropped the 10-cent limit set by the exchange and remained there for most of the session, with the contract for delivery in September closing at \$3.10 1/4 a bushel. Analysts said orders to sell about 10 million bushels for December delivery alone were pooled up with no buyers for the orders.

In its Aug. 1 estimate, the Crop Reporting Board forecast a 1981 corn crop of more than 7.73 billion bushels (196 million metric tons). This would be nearly 10 percent larger than the department forecast on July 1, 16 percent larger than last year's crop and second

only to the 1979 record of 7.8 billion bushels. This year's wheat crop, most of which is already harvested, was expected to reach a record 2.76 billion bushels (74.8 million metric tons). Wednesday's forecast was 2 percent lower than last month's but the crop would still be 16 percent larger than last year's record.

In the first official forecast on soybean production, the department expected a 2.02 billion bushel crop (54.9 million metric tons) — 11 percent larger than last year's drought-reduced crop, but 11 percent smaller than the record production of 1979.

In its first appraisal of prospects for the 1981 peanut crop, the department expected production of more than 3.69 billion pounds (1.67 million metric tons). This would be 60 percent larger than last year's crop, which was cut almost in half by drought. If the forecast holds, supplies will return to normal and prices for peanut products should drop this fall.

The assessment, officials said, was based on a field survey by the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. According to the report, Parana's 1982-83 coffee harvest could drop to about 3 million bags from the 8 or 9 million that might be expected otherwise.

Parana's coffee producing areas also have suffered from recent drought conditions which could further reduce the output potential for 1982-83, it said.

A bag of green, unroasted coffee weighs 60 kilograms (132 pounds). Brazil's total coffee crop in the current season, 1981-82, is expected to yield about 32 million bags or about a third of the world's production.

The report, however, did not include overall projections for Brazil's crop in 1982-83. A department official noted that the Brazilian Coffee Institute has mentioned the possibility of a harvest of 25 million to 28 million bags.

OPEC Compromise Seen Near

down \$4 a barrel, by limiting the differential to \$3 above the new benchmark quote of \$34.

The basis for the agreement is "a willingness by the Africans to bring their price down," a well-placed OPEC source said Wednesday. "Politically this was thought to be impossible, but it appears that the economic situation in the African producing countries has become very difficult as they are unable to sell their oil. The problem will be to find some face-saving way that will enable them to avoid the appearance of total submission to Saudi Arabia," he said.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 13

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for August 13, 1981. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago Futures prices for August 13, 1981, including Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and Soybean Oil.

New York Futures

Table of New York Futures prices for August 13, 1981, including Main Potatoes, Coffee, and Sugar.

Cash Prices

Table of Cash Prices for August 13, 1981, including various commodities and metals.

Quotations in Canadian Funds

Table of Quotations in Canadian Funds for August 13, 1981.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stocks Closing Prices for August 12, 1981.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stocks Closing Prices for August 12, 1981.

International Monetary Market

Table of International Monetary Market rates for August 13, 1981.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices for August 13, 1981.

Commodity Index

Table of Commodity Index for August 13, 1981.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange rates for August 13, 1981.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for August 13, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes for August 13, 1981.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices for August 13, 1981.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market prices for August 13, 1981.

Market Summary

Table of Market Summary for August 13, 1981.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets for August 13, 1981.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter prices for August 13, 1981.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets for August 13, 1981.

Amsterdam

Table of Amsterdam stock prices for August 13, 1981.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of Floating Rate Notes for August 13, 1981.

Standard & Poor

Table of Standard & Poor indices for August 13, 1981.

Gold Options

Table of Gold Options for August 13, 1981.

Valuers White Weld S.A.

Table of Valuers White Weld S.A. for August 13, 1981.

Brussels

Table of Brussels stock prices for August 13, 1981.

London

Table of London stock prices for August 13, 1981.

Banks

Table of Banks for August 13, 1981.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index for August 13, 1981.

European Options Exchange

Table of European Options Exchange for August 13, 1981.

Frankfurt

Table of Frankfurt stock prices for August 13, 1981.

Zurich

Table of Zurich stock prices for August 13, 1981.

Milan

Table of Milan stock prices for August 13, 1981.

Non Banks

Table of Non Banks for August 13, 1981.

FUTURES DOW JONES

Table of FUTURES DOW JONES for August 13, 1981.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 13, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. Again Debates Oil Exports to Japan

New York Times Service NEW YORK — One of the more bitter energy debates of the past decade... whether to allow the export of Alaskan oil to Japan...

World Bank Unit Rejected by U.S.

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration as expected has rejected a proposal by Robert S. McNamara, former president of the World Bank...

Pemex Taps Market For \$500 Million

LONDON — Pemex, Mexico's state oil company, is raising \$500 million in a six-year finance package...

Senator Ted Stevens, an Alaska Republican who has long favored exports of his state's oil, reports the White House has promised its "active support."

Japan Refuses to Take Oil From Iran, Kuwait

TOKYO — Japanese importers are refusing to accept contracted crude oil from Iran and Kuwait to press their demand for oil price cuts...

Advertisement for EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK, featuring a logo and details about 50,000,000 6% bearer notes due 1978/1982.

COMPANY REPORTS

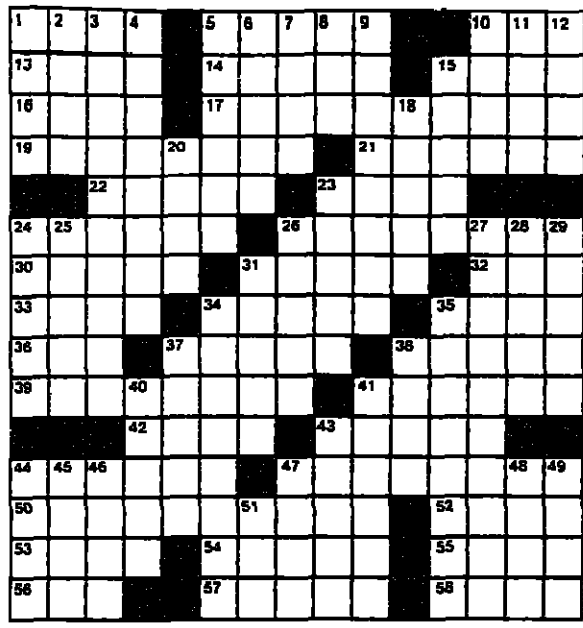
Table of company reports with columns for United States, Quaker Oats, and various financial metrics like Revenue, Profits, and Per Share.

Advertisement for TOYO MENKA KAISHA, LIMITED (Kabushiki Kaisha Tomen) featuring a logo and details about U.S. \$30,000,000 6 1/2 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS 1996.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO. International Herald Tribune We've got news for you.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Gather
5 Humble
10 Boxer's quick, straight punch
13 "Comus" composer
14 Joshua or Ella
15 Hurricane's little cousin
16 Omen
17 A style of wrestling
19 Trifled or quibbled
21 Stirred up
22 Propelled a wherry
23 Self-righteous
24 Toy weapon
26 One definitely not on the run
30 committee
31 Tritons
32 Treat badly
33 Check
34 Flock of partridges
35 N.A.A.C.P., e.g.
36 Tennis term for "fied"
37 Small candle
38 du Louvre
39 Be on the wagon
41 Elaborate
42 Upon which legends marched
43 Richard, one of the Hartford wits

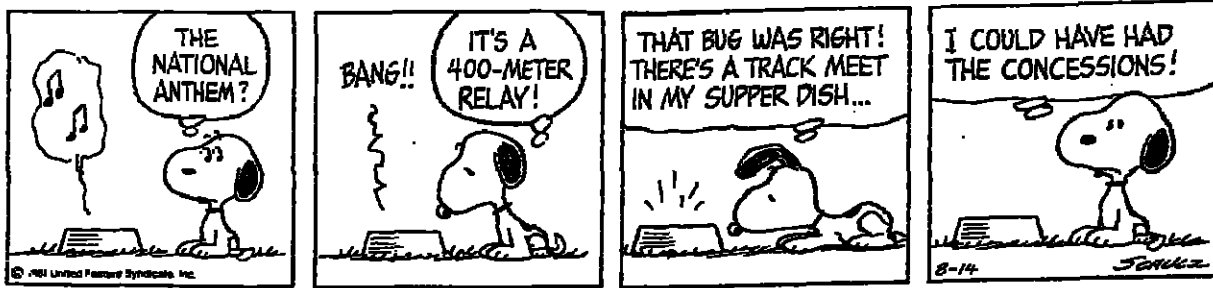
DOWN

- 1 Harsh sound
2 Term for a worm
3 He's all for Great Britain
4 Brass base
5 Author of "The Man with the Golden Arm"
6 Drilled
7 Adjective for "ed"
8 N.A. Indian
9 Outrageous act
10 Spreads for heads
11 Agassiz's adjuncts
12 Given in, yield
13 Chisel for cutting grooves in wood
18 Disorderly retreats
19 Cordage fiber
20 Plantation employee
21 Gem weight
22 Fred Astaire's sister
23 On the (honest)
24 He's afraid of the big, bad Bear
25 Where Krupp put up his works
26 Coty and Clair
27 Without face value, as stocks
34 Form into a chain
35 "The ___ of the Breakfast Table," O. W. Holmes
37 Type of pole
38 Compulsion
39 Sea, arm of the Indian Ocean
41 River flowing to the Missouri
43 Concerning Abbr.
45 Ballet skirt
46 Wait
47 Prolonged sea gull
48 Island in a palindrome
49 Kind of crossing
51 Sought office

WEATHER

Table with columns for location, high, low, and weather conditions. Locations include ALABAMA, ALASKA, ALBERTA, etc.

PEANUTS



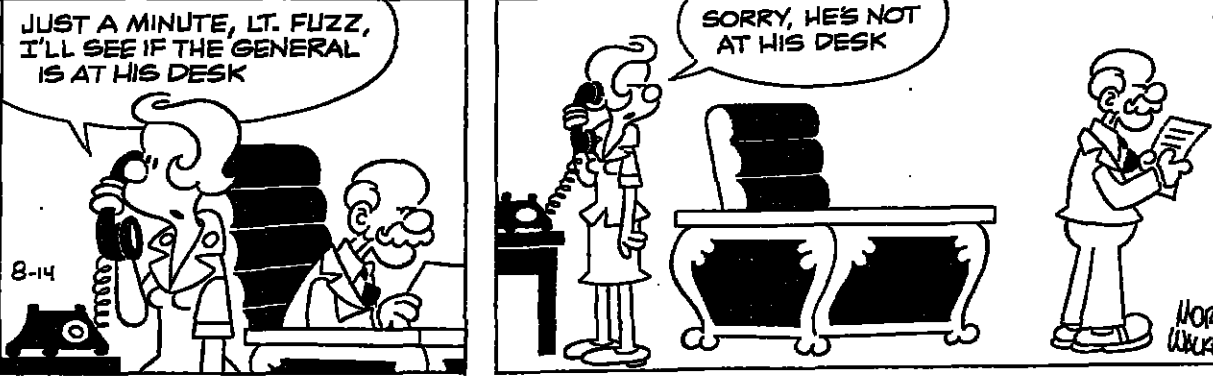
B.C.



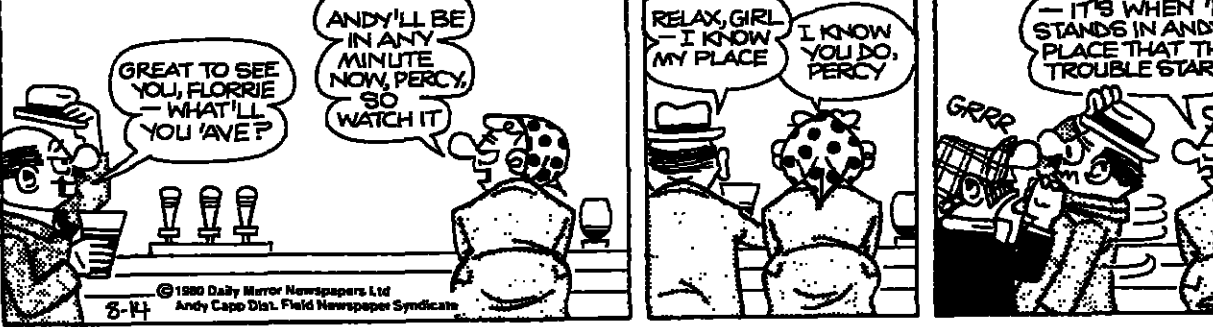
B.LONDIE



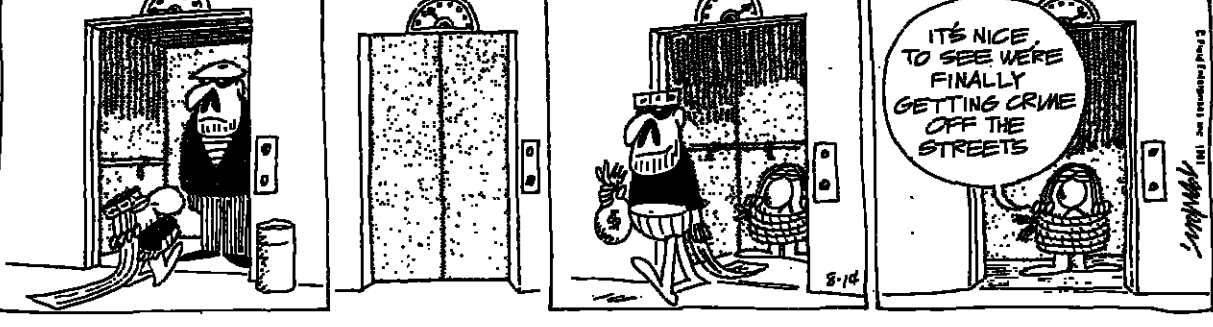
B.E.T.L.E



A.N.D.Y. C.A.P.P.



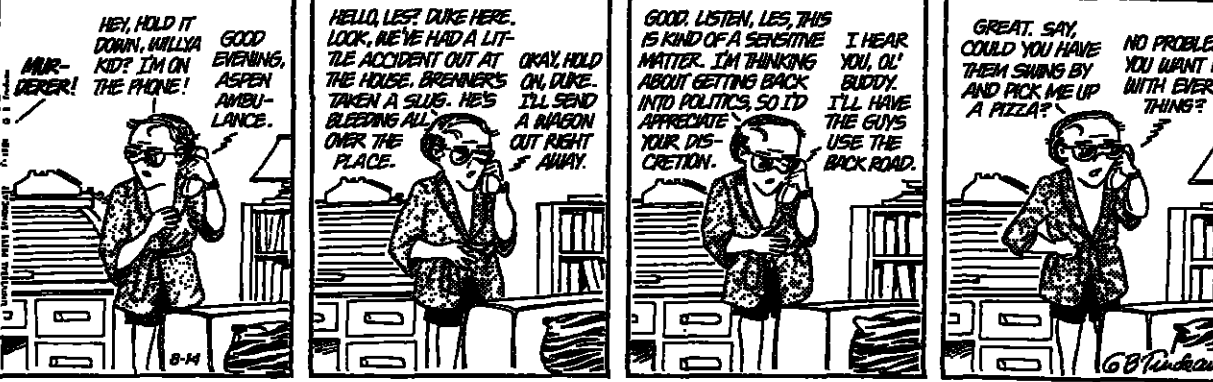
I.Z.A.R.D. of ID



R.E.X. M.O.R.G.A.N.



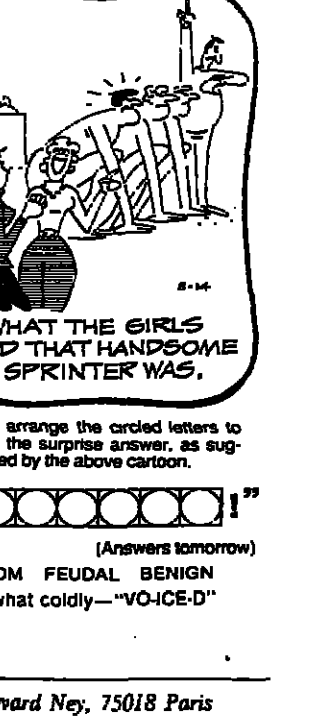
D.O.N.E.S.B.U.R.Y.



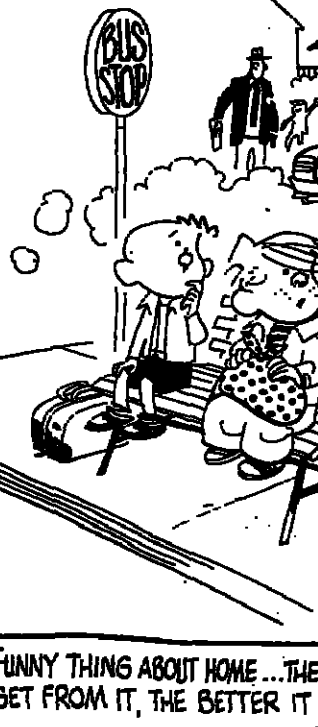
JUMBLE

Jumble word game section with words BISCA, HOYNE, DEXOUS, LAGYX and a grid of letters.

DENNIS THE MENACE



FUNNY THING ABOUT HOME



BOOKS

ANGEL OF LIGHT

By Joyce Carol Oates. 434 pp. \$15.50. Dutton, 2 Park Ave., New York 10016.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

EVER since Henry Adams' "Democracy," the problem with the novel of Washington politics has been its lack of authenticity. We need only to hear the name of the presidential candidate John P. Wintergreen (from the musical "Of Thee I Sing") or Secretary of State nominee Robert A. Fingwell (of Allen Drury's "Advise and Consent") and we know we are not in the U.S. capital but in some sort of Cloudeucokoland. Or consider the list of guests likely to be present at the home of Isabel Halleck, the prominent Washington hostess of Joyce Carol Oates' "Angel of Light": men like Nick Martens, Reid Silber, Charles Clayton, Vice Admiral William Watkins, Tom Gast, Philip Moulton of the State Department; Hal Seawright, Claudia Leyn, Morton Kempe, Chief Justice Hamilton Frazer. It's unreal. Overcoming Insincerity In this new novel — her 15th — Oates has applied her considerable talents to overcoming the problem of insincerity. To begin with, she avoids as much as possible the center of the Washington stage. Instead, she focuses her story on the rivalry and friendship of two members of the so-called Federal Commission for the Ministry of Justice, Director Maurice J. (Mauree) Halleck and Nick Martens, and the reaction of Mauree's two children, Owen and Kirsten, when their father confesses to certain irregularities and seemingly commits suicide. Then Oates confronts head-on the issue of Washington's inauthenticity by making it one of her central themes. Though only Gen. Morton Kempe, a retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, may have the truth when he confides to Isabel Halleck that "we're all dead and nothing matters and it is painless after all and no one can touch us," all of the major characters are struggling in various ways to authenticate themselves. As for Mauree Halleck and Nick Martens: They may be relatively obscure in Washington's power structure, but they represent two major archetypes of public service — the man dedicated to assuaging his guilty conscience and the man determined to be all things to all people. Furthermore, Oates' hallucinatory style tries to forge its own reality. The lack of quotation marks when characters speak, the narrative that keeps circling the vital nugget of information, chipping away without consuming the essence until it's ready. The accumulating phrases endstopped by periods. The frequency of sentences

Computer Sends Note to Thoreau

The Associated Press CONCORD, Mass. — Having credit cards and giveaway reached new heights. Now they're trying to sign up Henry Thoreau. A letter addressed to the 19th-century philosopher by name came with the enticing message that began: "Income returning to Concord was \$100,000..." The letter was received by Thoreau Lyceum, a center for the study of Thoreau's work. It was sent by computer to simulate personal correspondence and came from Reader's Digest sweepstakes.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

HALF a century ago, for the first and last time, a bridge book headed the list of nonfiction best sellers: It was Ely Culbertson's "Blue Book" on bidding, and right from its initial appearance in 1930 it was in constant demand, going through 85 printings in two years. The author, understandably proud of this performance, claimed in the third edition in 1933 that his "scientific principles... were true in 1923, must necessarily be true in 1933, and will be true in 1943." The 1923 reference is odd, for at that date occasional experiments with the contract idea had not brought about Vanderbilt's famous codification and Culbertson was still playing auction bridge. But it is more interesting to consider the extent to which his prediction held true. A cornerstone of Culbertson theory was the "Rule of Eight." One might think this an attempt to stress the importance of having eight or more trumps in the combined hands, but this valuable advice was not given to his multitude of readers. Instead, they were told that, using his complex method of valuation, about eight tricks in every deal were taken by high cards, and that there were about eight honor-tricks in the deck. But numbers were far from exact and led users of the system into a morass. By 1943, honor-tricks were on the way out and point-count, advocated by many of Culbertson's unsuccessful rivals, was on the way in. Much of the specific bidding advice reads oddly today. His 2/4 honor-trick standard for opening bids caused him to accept this hand as a bid of one heart: ♠85 ♣AQ102 ♦7 ♣AK8433 ♠943 Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1♥ Pass 3♣ Pass 3NT Pass 4♥ Pass 4♥

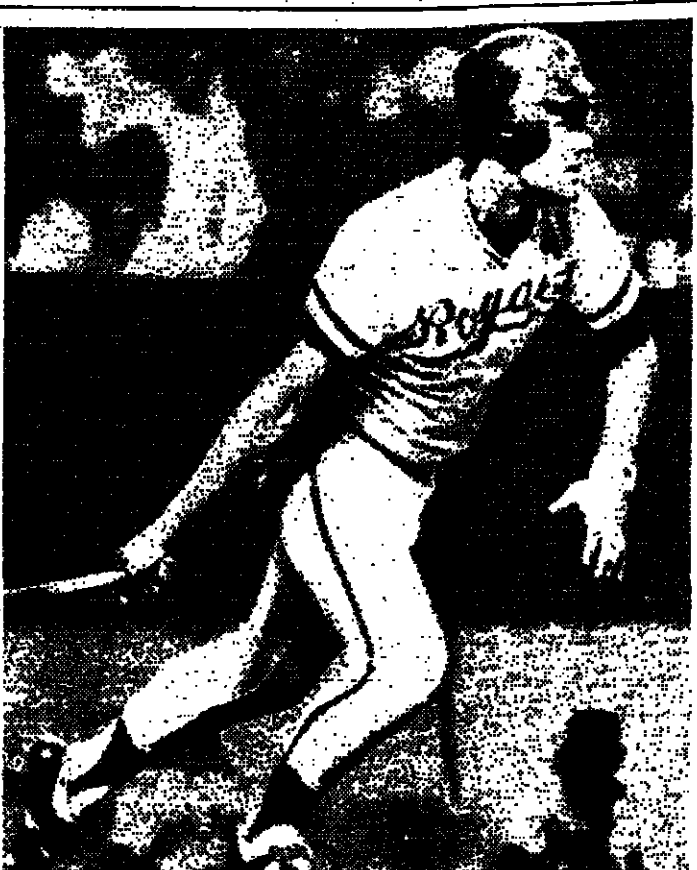
Advertisement for International Funds, August 13, 1981. Lists various funds like All-Ireland Int'l Inv. Fd., Bank Julius Baer & Co Ltd, etc.

Rudi Hits 2 of 6 Boston Homers In 8-1 Shellacking of White Sox

From Agency Dispatches BOSTON — Six home runs, tops in the American League this year, made things easy for left-hander Bob Ojeda as the Red Sox routed Chicago, 8-1, here Wednesday night. Joe Rudi had two of the homers, while Jim Rice, Dwight Evans, Dave Stapleton and Gary Allenson had one apiece.

doubleheader with Kansas City. Scott McGregor and Tim Lincecum blanked the Royals on two hits, over the last eight innings. Terry Crowley produced the winning run with a sacrifice fly. In the opener, Kansas City's Frank White hit a grand-slam homer.

had two singles, a triple and a homer to lead Montreal to a 3-2 victory over the Pirates.



George Brett ... Said Manager Frey: 'Good! This is the same guy again.'

The At-Ease Brett Is Back

I wanna go home with the armadillo. Good country music from Amarillo and Abilene. — Lyrics by Gary P. Nunn

Under the constant inquisition into his and his team's early-season slump, Brett became boorish. At one point he swatted a photographer with one of his crutches. After one frustrating defeat, he took a bat and smashed toilets in the Royal clubhouse.

branded 'em and gave 'em shots. I did everything except the castrating, and I'd have done that, too. But it wasn't the right time. "I even tried to lasso a calf, but I almost roped my own horse. That's hard to do."

In Seattle, Bobby Grich homered with two on in the 11th to give California a 4-1 decision over the Mariners.

In Los Angeles, Davey Lopes drove in three runs with a single and a two-run homer as the Dodgers beat Cincinnati, 8-5.

NFL Brass Ponders Impact of Fall of France

By Jim Murray Los Angeles Times Service. LOS ANGELES — Commanders of the NATO European Defense Force are being briefed on the Los Angeles Rams coaching staff here in command.

In Cleveland, Rick Manning drove in three runs with a home run and two singles as the Indians broke a seven-game losing streak by thumping Milwaukee, 9-4.

In Chicago, Dave Kingman and Ellis Valentine hit consecutive triples to start the 10th, and subsequent singles by Hubie Brooks and Alex Trevino wrapped up New York's 7-4 victory over the Cubs.

Major League Standings table with columns for National League and American League, listing teams like New York, Los Angeles, and their win/loss records.

Continuation of Major League Standings table, listing teams like St. Louis, Cincinnati, and their win/loss records.

U.S. Swimmer Finishes Off Triple Cross

DOVER, England — John Erikson, 26-year-old physical education teacher from Chicago, went to sleep happy early Thursday after becoming the first swimmer to complete a three-way crossing of the English Channel.

Transactions

BASEBALL American League MILWAUKEE—Reacquired Paul Molitor, outfielder, from the disabled list. Sent Marshall Edwards, outfielder, to Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League.

Duress

"Brett was almost embarrassed by everything happening around him. He was just worn out with it. Frey said, 'It hurts a player to realize he's been used to be able to enjoy the game like he did when he was 22. That's something big player has to learn to live with.'"

U.K. Wins Admiral's Cup

PLYMOUTH, England — Britain clinched the five-race Admiral's Cup yachting series at the end of the 60th-mile (97.3-kilometer) Fastnet Race here Thursday. The United States finished second in the 16-nation table.

Real Estate advertisements for Great Britain, including listings for 55 Park Lane, Hampton & Sons, and other properties in London.

Real Estate advertisements for Switzerland, Monaco, and Paris, featuring listings for luxury homes and apartments.

Classified Advertisements section containing various job openings, employment opportunities, and services such as secretarial positions and domestic help.

Classified Advertisements section featuring legal services, education, escorts, and travel agencies, including listings for Regency USA and Cachet U.S.A.

Mackinlay's Legacy Scotch Whisky advertisement featuring a bottle of whisky and the text 'Five generations of Mackinlays have put their name to it.'

Observer

Protect the Ulcer

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — The papers say the American stomach ulcer is becoming an endangered species. The incidence of ulcers, both peptic and duodenal, has declined so notably in recent years that doctors can no longer assemble enough patients to obtain significant data about causes and treatment.



Baker

I lament this news as another symptom of a world changing for the worse. In my boyhood, the stomach ulcer was so widely held as evidence of success that people who didn't have one often faked it. President Truman once destroyed a critic with the sneer that he held only a three-ulcer job.

The more ulcerated our gastrointestinal organs, the more respect you deserve. Among the male elders in my family, there was living competition about who could validly claim the worst ulcers, and despite the otherwise excessively good table manners which were enforced in our household, thunderous and indecorous belching was justified on ground that it indicated an honorably parous state of stomach ulceration.

This may also help explain the almost total disappearance of black eye. At one time, a boy who reached the age of courtship without ever having had a black eye would have been riled off the course of romance on grounds that he had not yet undergone the rites of manhood. Nowadays, you can travel among hordes for months without ever seeing a young man sporting a shiner.

I assume this does not indicate a decline in the nation's virility level, but only a change in the ways in which youth expresses its exuberance. Very likely, I suspect, the reason the boy on the subway doesn't have a black eye is that he has a handsomely patched stab wound concealed by his shirt.

But let us not think on this unhappy vein. It was bad enough in the old days when such thoughts could give you an ulcer. Now they could lead to a heart attack. Such is medical progress.

For older women, the great ail-

ment was "gall bladder." Someone was always headed for the operating table for "gall bladder." I took it for granted that one of the miseries to which middle age doomed the female sex was gall bladder surgery. In the past 15 or 20 years, however, I can't recall meeting or hearing of a single woman who was having her gall bladder excised.

Could this be because surgeons have become so fascinated with their marvelous new operations that they have no interest in such somber stuff as appendix and gall-bladder removal except in the most critical cases?

Another medical problem that seems to be on the wane is broken arm. In my boyhood, it was hard to assemble nine boys for baseball without having at least one with an arm in a cast supported by an over-the-shoulder sling. When was the last time you saw a boy with his arm in a sling?

Part of the explanation may be that new bone-setting techniques have eliminated the cast and sling, but part also, I suspect, is that boys no longer climb things like trees, cliffs and buildings for amusement. In my observation, admittedly limited to New York, gunshot wound is a far more common ailment of modern boyhood than broken arm.

Nowhere was the poet more effective than in the way he dealt with death. He eroticized it, laughed at it, insulted it, and ultimately accepted it, as he must. In one poem cited by Forrest, he managed to make the distinction between dying, which he saw as a form of nature, and death itself, which he saw as "evil & legal."

Cummings also used humor to deal with death, as in his poem about old Mr. Lynn, the farmer who finally succeeded, after dying, in raising a worm farm. Or in this one about death of a different sort:

My uncle Ed that's dead from the neck up is led all over Brattle Street by a castrated pup.

Forrest's credentials to evaluate e.e. cummings' poetry are as formidable as his medical credentials. He has been reading and studying poetry, emphasizing the works of cummings, since his undergraduate days more than 20 years ago at Princeton, where he graduated summa cum laude as an English major. He attributes his academic distinction to the

Poetry and Psychiatry

Therapist Uses e.e.cummings as Guide to Mind

By Richard Severo

NEW YORK — Literate people have always turned to poetry for truth. David Forrest turns to it for psychiatric truth. In particular, he has made an alliance with the poetry of e.e. cummings.

With the poet's verses at his side, Forrest, a New York psychiatrist, says he is better able to understand the conflicts that lie within troubled minds.

"The idea that psychiatrists ought to read novels is not new or surprising," he said, "but the concept of poetry is not quite so understood because psychiatrists have not adequately studied language and its importance in understanding defense mechanisms."

"Cummings deals with some of the most powerful questions in psychoanalysis. His power as a rhetorician is such that he goes to the limits of expression — the thoughts that 'lie too deep for tears,'" Forrest said, quoting Wordsworth.

Professional uses aside, Dr. Forrest feels that e.e. cummings — the poet had his name legally changed to all lowercase letters — might be something of a psychoepic guide for anyone who likes poetry, a guide to penetrating the hierarchy of defense mechanisms that people use to help themselves deal with the spectrum of existence — such devices as humor, sublimation, denial and rationalization, which enable people to deal with the pain of life, death, love, hate, loneliness, aggression.

Dealing With Death

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fact that cummings personally advised him on his senior thesis. Since then, he has written many scholarly papers on the works of cummings and is working with two cummings scholars, Norman Friedman and Richard S. Kennedy, in establishing an E.E. Cummings Society, which would encourage scholarship and otherwise promote interest in cummings' poetry. A few months ago, he edited the first edition of the society's journal.

Forrest does not prescribe poetry for his patients, mostly because interpretations of poems are so subjective. But if a patient evinces an interest in the writing or reading of poetry, Forrest is interested, since it may help them express their conflicts.

The psychiatrist feels that in the creation of cummings' poems and in his endless experimentation with spacing, capitalization, word division, and punctuation, he created striking parallels with the schizophrenic writing that psychiatrists see all the time. And, like schizophrenics, the quite normal cummings was adept at neologisms, the fabrication of new words, evident in this poem against science and technology:

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e.e. cummings, on death:

dying is fine but death to baby i wouldn't like Death if Death were good for when instead of stopping to think you begin to feel of it, dying's miraculous why? because dying is perfectly natural; perfectly putting it mildly lively but Death is strictly scientific & artificial & evil & legal we thank thee god almighty for dying (forgive us a life! the sin of Death)

and i into a together whitey big there is but if so or so slowly i opened the window a most tiny, the moon with white wig and polished buttons would take you away — and all the clocks would run down the next day.

Forrest was asked about cummings' reputation for being anti-science. "He hated computers, noise, radios, technology," Forrest replied. "But he once had himself psychoanalyzed, and he was sick, he went to the doctor. He did his own job as a poet. He talked about our personal, our emotions, our relations to our emotions, and as a guide to these things, cummings was not bad."

"He told us that, yes, there is such a thing as science in the world, but when it comes to you and me and love and us, you can chuck science."

PEOPLE: Luise Rainer to Return To the Theater in U.S.

Luise Rainer, one of the most popular screen actresses in the 1930s, is returning to show business in the United States with a stage performance this fall at Harvard. Rainer will appear with the American Repertory Theater in Cambridge, Mass., in October in "An Evening With Luise Rainer," an evening with Luise Rainer, her adaptation of Tennessee's epic poem "Enoch Arden," which is set to Richard Strauss' music. The show had a limited run in London last season. Miss Rainer, 71, an Austrian, won an Academy Award in 1936 for her role as Anna Held in "The Great Ziegfeld," and a second Oscar the following year for her performance as a Chinese peasant in "The Good Earth." The Harvard show will be her first U.S. performance after years of semi-retirement in England. She caused a sensation in Hollywood when she quit the movies at the height of her career. Her last film was "Hos-tages" in 1943.

Attendance by a traveling troupe of British actors at a western barbeque in their honor in Cedar City, Utah, remained sparse. Many of the new things must have been in Shakespeare's time. "I thought in Elizabethan England the same thing would have happened to a group of traveling actors," said Irons, in Cedar City to play scenes from Shakespeare to a BBC production entitled "All the World's a Stage." The production, written and presented by Ronald Harwood, is a television history of the theater in 13 parts. The producer, Peter Wyche, said the company chose the Adams Memorial Theater at Southern Utah State College because it was only open-air Elizabethan-style theater of its kind in the world. "We have nothing like it in England," said Paul Rogers, who plays the ghost to Irons' Hamlet. Irons is known to U.S. viewers of public television for his work in "The Pallisers," as Franz Liszt in "Notorious Woman" and in "Love For Lydia."

The Belize government says Prince and Princess Michael of Kent will represent the prince's cousin, Queen Elizabeth II, at its independence celebration Sept. 21. Belize announced last month that it would declare independence from British rule and move ahead despite lack of a treaty of non-aggression from neighboring Guatemala, which still claims the territory. Guatemala, Britain and Belize reached an understanding in March on an orderly move to inde-

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